3/24/86

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A NEWS SUMMARY
FOR HISPANICS
from the
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of Information,
and Public Affairs
Washington, D.C.
20210

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Week of March 24,

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Week of March 24, 1986

DISADVANTAGED YOUTH TO GET LITERACY TRAINING
UNDER SUMMER PROGRAM, BROCK ANNOUNCES

WASHINGTON -- Secretary of Labor William E. Brock has announced plans to enrich the Summer Youth Program with remedial education and vocational training for disadvantaged youth, particularly in the area of literacy training.

"There are more than five million high school dropouts in this country today, and the situation is not getting any better," Brock said.

Brock added, "This Administration is committed to helping young people prepare themselves for employment. Encouraging them to stay in school is a vital step in this process."

The announcement comes after extensive research that shows youth, particularly disadvantaged youth, lose ground academically during the summer months. When they return to school in the fall, the youth are often well behind their previous achievement levels. The resulting frustration may, in turn, contribute to the high dropout rate among disadvantaged youth who are already considered to be a high risk.

The findings are supported by the fact that high school graduates earn 80 percent more than nongraduates during their first 10 years out of school. The findings also illustrate that dropouts are three times more likely to be unemployed.

"The facts show that high school dropouts lack basic skills required for the job performance," Brock said. "This fact coupled with the lack of credentials almost assures that these youth will not have access to good jobs or possibly any job."

States are encouraged to assess the literacy levels of Summer Youth Program participants to determine whether they meet local education standards. Where youth are found to fall below these standards, they would be enrolled in remedial education training as part of the summer program. Those who meet the educational standards could be enrolled in vocational training.

The training will be administered by States under Title II-B of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), the Summer Youth Employment and Training Program (SYETP). The program provides economically disadvantaged youth with employment and related training and educational services during the summer months. Funds are available for basic and remedial education, institutional and on-the-job training, work experience programs and supportive employment services.

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Week of March 24, 1986

DONNA ALVARADO, HEAD OF ACTION,
TO KEYNOTE WOMEN'S WEEK OBSERVANCE

WASHINGTON -- Donna M. Alvarado, director of ACTION, is to be the keynote speaker at a breakfast marking the conclusion of the Labor Department's 13th annual observance of Federal Women's Week, April 7 to 11.

The breakfast will be held on Friday, April 11, at 8:30 a.m. in the Federal Ballroom of the Quality Inn Hotel-Capitol Hill, 415 New Jersey Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Alvarado was nominated to the position of ACTION director by President Reagan in February 1985 and confirmed by the Senate April 3, 1985.

As head of ACTION, she directs the activities of nearly 400,000 Americans who serve as volunteers in the varied programs of the national volunteer agency.

She was also named an official U.S. Delegate to the 1985 Nairobi World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women.

Before her presidential appointment, Alvarado was deputy assistant secretary of defense for equal opportunity and safety policy in the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Elaine B. Murrell, coordinator for the Labor Department's Federal Women's Program, said, "Federal Women's Week is a time when we recognize the important contributions and achievements made by women in the federal sector."

Career strategies for occupational and personal growth are among the topics to be examined during the week's program.

The activities scheduled for the week reflect the theme of this year's observance, "Commitment to Excellence: Blueprint to Success." Panel discussions on technology and the changing workplace, optional career opportunities for women, personal power and human relations, and financial planning will highlight the week's many activities.

# # #

Week of March 24, 1986

MORALES HONORED BY LABOR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON -- Peggy Harris Morales, a personnel management specialist who has long been active in outreach efforts to the Hispanic community, has received the Labor Department's Distinguished Achievement Award for "outstanding" managerial and technical support in planning and implementing a new automated personnel system.

She is the manager of a computerized system for all personnel actions covering some 600 employees within the Office of the Solicitor in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

In addition to Morales, several other employees were honored for their part in the Personnel Management Information System (PERMIS) Work Group. The new system covers all personnel actions on all Labor Department employees nationwide.

Before joining the Labor Department in April 1984, Morales worked with the Departments of the Army and Navy and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), all in the Washington, D.C. area, for a combined total of 21 years. While with the FAA, she was active in that agency's Hispanic Employment Program Committee, including service as the committee's secretary for two years.

Morales also participated in FAA's recruitment effort to increase employment opportunities for Hispanics, including an intensified effort to hire Hispanics under an inter-agency Hispanic placement program.

As the new hires joined FAA, most at the entry level of GS-3 or GS-4, she helped them locate housing and get acquainted with the transportation system and extended other courtesies to help them adjust to their new environment.

"I became a surrogate mother to many of the new hires," says Morales. She called her participation in that recruitment effort a "personally satisfying and rewarding experience." She said she has taken extreme pride in seeing the career advancement of these individuals and maintains close contact with many of them.

Morales continues her volunteer service to the Hispanic communities, primarily in Maryland and nothern Virginia, helping individuals prepare their applications for federal employment, commonly known as the SF-171, as well as providing job referrals.

A native of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., she graduated from Edmonson Business College in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Morales and her husband, Federico, a computer systems analyst with FAA, live in Waldorf, Md., with their six-year old son, Lucas. A son, Bruce, and daughter, Cheryn, are in college.

# # #

Week of March 24, 1986

EARNINGS GAP LOWEST FOR HISPANIC
WOMEN IN MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS

WASHINGTON -- Hispanic women in managerial and professional occupations had earnings not significantly different from those of other women in 1983 (nearly $18,000), the U.S. Department of Labor reported.

In 1984 the median income of Hispanic women with year-round, full-time jobs was $13,027, compared with $15,422 for all women workers.

The 1984 median income of all employed Hispanic-origin women, 15 years of age and over, was $5,830, compared with the $6,868 income of all women.

These are some of the highlights in a fact sheet, "Women of Hispanic Origin in the United States Labor Force," prepared by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Labor Department. Single copies of the publication are available from the Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Third Street and Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210. A self-addressed label will expedite delivery.

# # #

Week of March 24, 1986

PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES--FEBRUARY 1986

WASHINGTON -- The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods fell 1.6 percent seasonally adjusted from January to February, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported. This was the largest one-month decrease since the Finished Goods Price Index was first calculated in 1947. Prices received by producers of intermediate goods moved down a near-record 1.4 percent, after a 0.4 percent decline a month earlier. Crude material prices dropped 5.0 percent, likewise close to the largest decrease ever registered.

The substantial declines at all three major stages of processing were principally due to steep reductions in prices for most energy goods. Prices for many food-related items declined as well. Prices for a broad range of crude and intermediate materials other than foods and energy also moved down somewhat in February, while the index for finished goods other than foods and energy showed no change.

Most price indexes for energy goods are now back to the levels that prevailed in 1979 or 1980. The index for finished energy goods, for example, is at the lowest level since January 1980, and the crude petroleum index now nearly matches its December 1979 level.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods decreased 1.3 percent in February to 292.3 (1967=100). Over the year from February 1985 to February 1986, the Finished Goods Price Index edged down 0.1 percent. During the same period, prices received by producers of consumer foods fell 1.2 percent, the finished energy goods index dropped 8.0 percent, consumer goods other than foods and energy advanced 2.2 percent, and capital equipment prices rose 1.7 percent. The intermediate goods index declined 1.6 percent over the 12 months ended in February 1986, and crude material prices were down 8.7 percent.

# # #

Week of March 24, 1986

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The number of women employed in executive, administrative and managerial positions jumped almost 12 percent during 1985, while employment of female machine operators, assemblers and inspectors dropped 3.7 percent, according to a publication of the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# # #

During 1985, women's median weekly earnings were $283 in the fourth quarter of the year, an advance of 4.8 percent, or $13 over the year, according to a report of the U.S. Department of Labor.

# # #

During 1985, the female-to-male weekly earnings ratio continued to rise, reaching 69 percent in the fourth quarter, compared with 68 and 64 percent in the fourth quarters of 1984 and 1980, according to a report of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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HISPANIC WOMEN GENERALLY YOUNGER THAN WOMEN IN GENERAL POPULATION

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX--FEBRUARY 1986

REAL EARNINGS IN FEBRUARY 1986

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Washington

Week of March 31, 1986

BROCK ANNOUNCES $108.7 MILLION FOR SUMMER JOBS,
TRAINING PROGRAM SERVING DISADVANTAGED YOUTH

WASHINGTON -- Secretary of Labor William E. Brock has announced the allocation of an additional $108.7 million to provide summer employment, training and educational services for economically disadvantaged youth.

The funds announced are in addition to $661 million already allotted on a formula basis.

"Teens without skills or experience can't get a foothold on the first rung of the employment ladder," Brock stated. "We want to give them the opportunity to learn valuable skills to compete in the job market."

Young Americans now suffer an unemployment rate over two and one-half times that of adults. "The funds we are adding today will help underwrite the additional cost of literacy and job training," Brock added.

Funds are administered to states under Title II-B of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) for the Summer Youth Employment and Training Program (SYETP). The program provides economically disadvantaged youth with employment and related training and educational services from May through September. Funds are available for basic and remedial education, work experience programs, on-the-job training and supportive employment services.

Attached are the state allocations for 1986 based on amounts to Service Delivery Areas, the geographical areas within states that have individual training programs established under JTPA.

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STATE	SUMMER 86	RESERVE FUNDS	TOTAL SUMMER 86
ALABAMA	16,134,137	866,158	17,000,295
ALASKA	1,787,103	67,002	1,855,105
ARIZONA	6,591,446	1,746,927	8,338,373
ARKANSAS	7,564,996	507,013	8,072,009
CALIFORNIA	69,276,382	7,483,833	76,760,215
COLORADO	6,627,828	894,394	7,162,222
CONNECTICUT	6,242,234	2,700,454	8,942,688
DELAWARE	1,646,188	40,150	1,686,338
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5,066,748	2,343,155	7,409,903
FLORIDA	22,740,076	4,901,065	27,641,141
GEORGIA	12,810,390	1,828,547	14,638,937
HAWAII	1,927,350	612,096	2,539,446
IDAHO	2,774,323	235,723	3,010,046
ILLINOIS	36,454,917	9,051,145	45,506,062
INDIANA	16,432,697	3,941,920	20,374,617
IOWA	7,367,803	718,760	8,086,563
KANSAS	3,354,109	1,598,442	4,952,551
KENTUCKY	12,968,148	1,134,686	14,102,834
LOUISIANA	17,304,763	47,836	17,352,599
MAINE	2,668,288	717,638	3,385,926
MARYLAND	7,897,369	4,753,967	12,651,336
MASSACHUSETTS	12,646,941	5,959,740	18,606,681
MICHIGAN	34,946,516	2,910,984	37,857,500
MINNESOTA	8,350,243	2,277,308	10,627,551
MISSISSIPPI	10,516,692	261,342	10,778,034
MISSOURI	12,151,757	3,228,521	15,380,278
MONTANA	2,340,954	23,463	2,364,417
NEBRASKA	2,364,187	882,445	3,246,632
NEVADA	2,579,065	0	2,579,065
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,646,188	376,588	2,022,776
NEW JERSEY	16,344,360	7,805,703	24,150,063
NEW MEXICO	4,278,014	555,691	4,833,705
NEW YORK	44,775,272	10,411,725	55,186,997
NORTH CAROLINA	13,785,791	2,516,952	16,302,743
NORTH DAKOTA	1,646,188	0	1,646,188
OHIO	33,312,796	5,962,867	39,275,663
OKLAHOMA	8,088,794	203,919	8,292,713
OREGON	9,668,525	343,412	10,011,937
PENNSYLVANIA	35,721,038	4,414,125	40,135,163
PUERTO RICO	26,078,369	0	26,078,369
RHODE ISLAND	2,358,720	901,525	3,260,245
SOUTH CAROLINA	8,074,082	958,902	9,032,984
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,646,188	0	1,646,188
TENNESSEE	14,789,657	1,561,821	16,351,478
TEXAS	35,054,605	3,607,452	38,662,057
UTAH	3,361,179	252,192	3,613,371
VERMONT	1,646,188	0	1,646,188
VIRGINIA	9,631,448	4,505,433	14,136,881
WASHINGTON	14,046,229	251,623	14,297,852
WEST VIRGINIA	9,038,456	0	9,038,456
WISCONSIN	11,851,451	2,316,706	14,168,157

WYOMING	1,646,188	0	1,646,188
AMERICAN SAMOA	55,003	0	55,003
GUAM	670,830	0	670,830
NORTHERN MARIANAS IS.	25,730	0	25,730
REP.OF PALAU	7,757	0	7,757
YAP ST.IN MICRONESIA	5,184	0	5,184
TRUK ST. IN MICRONESIA	24,008	0	24,008
PONAPE ST.IN MICRONESIA	14,138	0	14,138
KOSRAE ST. IN MICRONESIA	3,518	0	3,518
REP. OF THE MARSHALL IS.	19,769	0	19,769
TRUST TERRITORY	74,374	0	74,374
VIRGIN ISLANDS	380,370	0	380,370
NATIONAL TOTAL	660,869,683	108,682,350	769,552,033

# # #

Week of March 31, 1986

HISPANIC WOMEN GENERALLY YOUNGER THAN WOMEN IN GENERAL POPULATION

WASHINGTON -- In March 1985, the median age of Hispanic women in the U.S. was 34.4 years, compared with 40.2 years for all women in the general population, the U.S. Department of Labor reports.

Although the median age of Puerto Rican-origin women (33.9 years) is similar to that of Mexican origin women in the U.S. (33 years), the labor force participation rate for these two groups is quite different: 37.6 percent for Puerto Rican women, compared with 50.6 percent for Mexican origin women

The labor participation rate for Puerto Rican women almost parallels the 35 percent participation rate of black female teenagers.

These are some of the highlights in a publication of the Labor Department's Women's Bureau, "Women of Hispanic Origin in the United States Labor Force." Single copies of this publication are available from the Women's Bureau, U.S. Department, of Labor, Third Street and Constitution Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20210. A self-addressed label will expedite delivery.

# # #

Week of March 31, 1986

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX--FEBRUARY 1986

WASHINGTON -- The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) declined 0.3 percent before seasonal adjustment in February to a level of 327.5 (1967=100), the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported. For the 12-month period ended in February, the CPI-U increased 3.2 percent.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) declined 0.3 percent in February prior to seasonal adjustment. The February 1986 CPI-W level of 323.2 (1967=100) was 3.0 percent higher than the index in February 1985.

CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)--Seasonally Adjusted Changes

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the CPI-U declined 0.4 percent in February, after registering a 0.3 percent increase in January. The February decline represents the first decrease since December 1982 and the largest drop since a 0.4 percent decline in November 1953. Declines in energy and food prices were principally responsible for the downturn in the February CPI. Prices for energy commodities--fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, and motor fuels--dropped 6.8 percent in February, primarily reflecting the recent drop in crude oil prices. The grocery store food index decreased 1.0 percent, largely as a result of declines in prices for fresh fruits and vegetables and for meats. Excluding food and energy, the CPI rose 0.2 percent in February, somewhat less than in recent months. The slowdown among items other than food and energy has occurred primarily in the prices for goods, with commodities other than food and energy declining 0.1 percent in February, compared with an average monthly increase of 0.3 percent in the preceding 4 months. Services excluding energy rose 0.4 percent in February.

NOTE: The Bureau of Labor Statistics currently is completing a major revision of the Consumer Price Index. Beginning with release of the CPI for January 1987 on February 27, 1987, the Bureau will introduce revised versions of the current CPI's both for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers. The revised CPI's will reflect more current population and spending patterns and numerous technical enhancements. See page 3 for further details.

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The transportation component, reflecting a sharp drop in prices for motor fuels, declined 1.4 percent in February, after advancing 0.5 percent in January. Gasoline prices declined 5.9 percent in February, receding to their level just prior to the April 1, 1983, increase in the Federal excise tax, and are now 16.6 percent below their peak level of March 1981. Used car prices--down 0.4 percent--also contributed to the February decline in the transportation component. During the 12-month period ended in February, the used car index has declined 3.6 percent. On the other hand, new car prices rose 0.4 percent in February and have increased 3.0 percent in the past 12 months. Automobile insurance costs continued to advance, increasing 0.9 percent in February. In the past 12 months, these costs have advanced 13.0 percent. The index for public transportation rose 0.6 percent as another sharp increase in intracity mass transit fees was partially offset by declines in fares for airlines and trains.

The food and beverage component registered a decline of 0.6 percent in February, following an increase of 0.3 percent in January. Grocery store food prices decreased 1.0 percent, reflecting a sharp turnaround in fruit and vegetable prices and the second drop in a row for the index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs. The February decline of 13.1 percent in fresh fruit and vegetable prices brought their level to 6.4 percent below that of a year ago. February declines in beef and pork prices--down 1.8 and 1.2 percent, respectively-- also brought their prices below their year earlier levels. Poultry prices increased 0.1 percent, but remained slightly less than in February 1985. Among other categories of grocery store foods, the index for other foods at home rose 2.2 percent, principally reflecting a sharp increase in coffee prices. The indexes for roasted coffee and for freeze dried and instant coffee rose 26.7 and 15.1 percent, respectively. The indexes for cereal and bakery products and dairy products rose only slightly for the second consecutive month. Restaurant meals rose 0.1 percent and alcoholic beverages declined 0.1 percent.

The housing component declined 0.1 percent in February, following an increase of 0.3 percent in January. A record drop in fuel oil prices and a small decrease in the index for household furnishings and operations were only partially offset by small-to-moderate increases in most other housing components. Fuel oil prices -- down 11.5 percent in February--are now 21.9 percent below their peak level of April 1981. Among other fuels, charges for electricity and gas rose 0.6 and 0.7 percent, respectively. The shelter component rose 0.4 percent in February, the same as in each of the preceding 2 months. These recent increases for shelter compare with an average monthly rate of increase of 0.5 percent in 1985. Within shelter, renters' costs and homeowners' costs both increased 0.3 percent in February.

The index for apparel and upkeep -- down 0.5 percent in February -- declined for the second consecutive month. Clothing prices, reflecting the continuation of larger than usual seasonal price reductions, declined 0.6 percent. Charges for apparel services were unchanged.

The February increase of 0.7 percent in the medical care component follows a 0.4 percent rise in January. The index for medical care commodities--prescription drugs, nonprescription drugs, and medical supplies --rose 0.9 percent. The index for medical care services rose 0.6 percent, with the costs of professional services and hospital rooms up 0.5 and 0.4 percent, respectively.

A number of methodological and sampling advances first introduced in the 1978 revision also have been enhanced and will be incorporated into the CPI for January 1987. For example, the selection of the urban areas and the allocation of outlet samples in which prices are collected for the CPI were done by the Bureau with the primary objective of producing the most accurate national CPI possible with the funds available. The January 1987 index also will be based, for the first time, on the geographic distribution of consumers as of the 1980 Census of Population. The current CPI uses the 1970 Census of Population. The requirement to allocate the sample to provide the most accurate national CPI did result in some local areas not having samples sufficient to permit frequent publication. Therefore, beginning in January 1987, the Bureau will publish a number of local area CPI's less frequently. The areas affected by the changes in publication are identified later in this announcement.

Both the CPI-U and the CPI-W published for January 1987 will be linked to the present series of each index as of December 1986 to provide a continuous series. The linking will be accomplished by setting the index levels of the revised CPI with the updated expenditure weights and samples equal to those published for the present series in December 1986. Each index will move upward or downward from the December 1986 level in accordance with subsequent changes in prices.

As in the past, the Bureau will publish selected indexes using the old expenditure weights for 6 months after the issuance of the revised CPI. Unlike earlier revisions, these overlap indexes will not be based on the old samples and will differ from the revised indexes only by their expenditure weights. The base period for the revised CPI issued for January 1987 will be 1967=100, the same as for the present index.

In addition to the national all-city average CPI-U and CPI-W indexes,the Bureau now publishes indexes for 28 local areas. In 1987, it will continue to publish indexes for all but one of these areas -- Northeast Pennsylvania (Scranton-Wilkes-Barre). Because of the requirement to allocate the sample to provide the most accurate national CPI possible, 13 of the remaining 27 published areas will be published less frequently.

Beginning in 1987, the index for Detroit, currently published monthly, will be published only for the even-numbered months. Twelve areas now published bimonthly will be compiled on a semiannual average basis. These areas are: Buffalo-Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Cincinnati-Hamilton, Ohio-Ky.-Ind; Kansas City, Mo.-Kansas City, Kan.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis.; Atlanta, Ga.; Anchorage, Alaska; Denver-Boulder, Colo.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Portland-Vancouver, Ore.-Wash.; San Diego, Calif.; and Seattle-Tacoma, Wash. These semiannual average indexes, which refer to the arithmetic averages of the 6-month periods from January through June and July through December, will be published with release of the CPI for July and January, respectively, i.e., in the months of August and February. These series will be compiled and published on their present reference bases, 1967=100 for all areas other than Anchorage, which is on an October 1967 reference base. Also, the Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, Ohio, indexes will be published for odd-numbered rather then even-numbered months.

Indexes also are currently published bimonthly for 4 regions, 5 size classes, and 16 region-by-size groups. Beginning with January 1987, publication will become monthly; two of the size classes will be combined; and two of the region-by-size groups will be eliminated.

# # #

The index for entertainment rose 0.2 percent in February, following a 0.9 percent increase in January . Declines in prices for entertainment commodities partially offset the second consecutive large increase in the index for entertainment services.

The other goods and services component advanced 0.6 percent in February, after increasing 0.9 percent in January. A smaller increase in prices for tobacco products--up 0.6 percent in February, following a 1.6 percent rise in January--was responsible for the moderation.

CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) -- Seasonally Adjusted Changes

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers declined 0.5 percent in February.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX REVISION

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will begin publishing a revised Consumer Price Index (CPI) with the release of the January 1987 index in February 1987. As a result of the revision, both the CPI-U and the CPI-W will have updated expenditure weights based upon data tabulated from 3 years (1982, 1983, and 1984) of the Consumer Expenditure Survey, replacing the current expenditure weights based on 1972-73 data. The Bureau periodically revises the expenditure weights to reflect price changes of items currently being purchased by consumers.

The January 1987 CPI also will introduce a greatly enhanced housing survey, which will improve the rental equivalence measure of homeownership costs in both the CPI-U and CPI-W. The new housing sample was designed to represent optimally both owners and renters in the estimation of shelter costs.

-more-

Week of March 31, 1986

REAL EARNINGS IN FEBRUARY 1986

WASHINGTON -- Real average weekly earnings increased 0.3 percent from January to February after seasonal adjustment, according to preliminary data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor.

This increase stemmed from a 0.5 percent increase in average hourly earnings and a 0.5 percent decrease in the Consumer Price Index, as measured by the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W). The increase was partially offset by a 0.6 percent decrease in average weekly hours.

Data on average weekly earnings are collected from the payroll reports of private nonfarm establishments. Earnings of both full-time and part-time workers holding production or nonsupervisory jobs are included. Real average weekly earnings are calculated by adjusting earnings in current dollars for changes in the CPI-W.

Average weekly earnings increased by 2.6 percent between February of 1985 and 1986 as a result of a 2.6 percent increase in average hourly earnings. Average weekly hours were unchanged over the year. After adjustment for a 3.0 percent increase in the CPI-W over the same period, real average weekly earnings decreased 0.4 percent. Before adjustment for seasonal change and deflation by the CPI-W, average weekly earnings were $302.40 in February 1986, compared with $294.79 a year earlier.

THE HOURLY EARNINGS INDEX

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) in dollars of constant purchasing power increased by 1.0 percent from January to February. Compared with a year earlier, the HEI decreased by 0.2 percent. (See tables 1 and 2.) The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry employment shifts.

# # #

Week of March 31, 1986

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Enterprises owned by women now comprise one of the fastest growing segments of the business community, according to "From Homemaking to Entrepreneurship: A Readiness Training Program," a publication of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

# # #

Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that between 1980 and 1984 the number of self-employed women in nonagricultural industries rose 22 percent, according to "From Homemaking to Entrepreneurship: A Readiness Training Program," published by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

# # #

Women-owned nonfarm sole proprietorships numbered 2.6 million in 1982, or 26.2 percent of all nonfarm sole proprietorships; they generated $41.7 billion in receipts and $5.2 billion in net income, according to "From Homemaking to Entrepreneurship: A Readiness Training Program" published by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

# # #

4/7/86

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A NEWS SUMMARY
FOR HISPANICS

from the
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of Information,
and Public Affairs
Washington, D.C.
20210

Week of April 7, 1986

IN THIS ISSUE:

HISPANICS WITH VIETNAM THEATER SERVICE
HAVE 6.3 PERCENT JOBLESS RATE

BROCK ANNOUNCES $2 MILLION TO AID HISPANICS,
OTHER DISLOCATED WORKERS IN 3 STATES

SEMINAR ON HISPANIC WOMEN IN WORKPLACE
TO BE HELD AT LABOR DEPARTMENT

MEXICANS LARGEST SUBGROUP
AMONG HISPANIC WOMEN IN UNITED STATES

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REGIONAL INFORMATION OFFICES

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Week of April 7, 1986

HISPANIC WITH VIETNAM THEATER SERVICE
HAVE 6.3 PERCENT JOBLESS RATE

WASHINGTON -- The jobless rate among Hispanics who served in the Vietnam theater was 6.3 percent in April 1985, according to a new survey of the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The rate of Hispanic vets was higher than the 5.4 percent rate for whites, but lower than the 14.1 percent rate for blacks who served in the Vietnam theater.

The "Vietnam theater" status applies to veterans who served in Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia or, in the waters in or around these countries, or flew missions over these areas between August 1964 and April 1975.

Nationally, the unemployment rate for all veterans was 5.5 percent in April 1985, according to the BLS report.

The rate for those who served during the Vietnam era was slightly higher (6 percent) with those serving in Southeast Asia, at 6.7 percent, having a higher jobless rate than other Vietnam-era veterans (5.4 percent).

This relationship held regardless of age and race. Two thirds of all Vietnam-era veterans are in the 35-44 year age group; those who served in the Vietnam theater had a jobless rate of 6.3 percent, compared with 4.6 percent for other Vietnam-era veterans.

more

NOTICIAS DE LA SEMANA - 4/7/86
VIETNAM P.2

. Employment status of men 18 years and over by race, Hispanic origin, and veteran status, April 1985, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Race, Hispanic origin, and veteran status	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force
		Total	Percent of population	Employed	Unemployed		
					Number	Percent of labor force	
WHITE							
Total, 18 years and over	70,132	54,554	77.8	51,364	3,191	5.8	15,578
Veterans	23,664	17,705	74.8	16,860	846	4.8	5,959
War veterans	19,623	13,879	70.7	13,258	620	4.5	5,745
Vietnam era	7,084	6,660	94.0	6,326	333	5.0	424
Vietnam theater	3,193	2,947	92.3	2,786	161	5.4	246
Other Vietnam era	3,892	3,714	95.4	3,539	174	4.7	178
Other war veterans	12,539	7,218	57.6	6,933	285	4.0	5,321
Other service veterans	4,041	3,827	94.7	3,601	225	5.9	214
Nonveterans	46,468	36,849	79.3	34,504	2,345	6.4	9,619
BLACK							
Total, 18 years and over	8,263	6,024	72.9	5,101	923	15.3	2,239
Veterans	2,163	1,580	73.0	1,377	204	12.9	583
War veterans	1,721	1,183	68.7	1,035	149	12.6	538
Vietnam era	734	678	93.6	588	90	13.2	46
Vietnam theater	411	379	92.2	325	54	14.1	32
Other Vietnam era	312	299	95.8	263	36	12.1	13
Other war veterans	998	506	50.7	448	59	11.7	492
Other service veterans	442	397	89.8	342	55	13.8	45
Nonveterans	6,100	4,444	72.9	3,725	719	16.2	1,656
HISPANIC ORIGIN							
Total, 18 years and over	5,381	4,438	82.5	4,024	414	9.3	943
Veterans	806	679	84.2	636	43	6.4	127
War veterans	620	505	81.5	470	35	6.9	117
Vietnam era	356	341	95.8	312	29	8.6	15
Vietnam theater	161	150	93.2	140	9	6.3	11
Other Vietnam era	195	193	98.5	172	20	10.4	4
Other war veterans	264	163	61.7	138	5	3.2	101
Other service veterans	185	174	94.1	166	7	3.9	10
Nonveterans	4,575	3,759	82.1	3,388	371	9.9	816

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups. Also, see note on table 1.

# # #

Week of April 7, 1986

BROCK ANNOUNCES $2 MILLION TO AID HISPANICS,
OTHER DISLOCATED WORKERS IN 3 STATES

WASHINGTON -- Secretary of Labor William E. Brock has announced a total of $2,037,402 to help dislocated farmers and farmworkers including Hispanics in Kansas, and for workers in Iowa and West Virginia who are unemployed due to mass layoffs and plant shutdowns.

The Kansas Department of Human Resources, Division of Employment, will operate a $1 million statewide program to help up to 500 dislocated farmers and farmworkers, including Hispanics.

The project will provide job search assistance, counseling, on-the-job and classroom training and needs-based services.

The funds are authorized under title III of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

"The job market is in tremendous transition," Secretary Brock stated. "Assistance to those whose jobs are lost because of this transition is a high priority of this Administration. Through JTPA, we can help them adapt their talents and energies to new enterprises."

The dislocated worker program aids workers who have been, or are about to be, laid off due to technological change, foreign competition or permanent closing of a plant or facility. Training is also provided for workers who are unlikely to return to their previous industry or occupation, with little prospect for local employment or reemployment.

The Iowa Office of Planning and Programming will receive $500,000 to assist up to 550 workers affected by mass layoffs at the Firestone tire plant in Des Moines and the John Deere agricultural manufacturing plant in Waterloo. The project also aids workers displaced by the Rath Packing Company shutdown in Waterloo.

West Virginia's Private Industry Council of Kanawha County will receive $537,402 to help up to 200 workers displaced by the Ford Machinery Chemical Corporation plant shutdown in South Charleston.

# # #

Week of April 7, 1986

SEMINAR ON HISPANIC WOMEN IN WORKPLACE
TO BE HELD AT LABOR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON -- A one-day seminar to further visability of Hispanic women in the workplace and thereby establish a network which could provide them greater career options will be held at the U.S. Department of Labor here on Wednesday, April 30.

The seminar, "Hispanic Woman in the Workplace," will be held at the Labor Department, Third Street and Consitution Ave., N.W. Conference Room S4215, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Three workshops will be held during the day: A Healthy Career Through a Healthy You, Career Options, and Hispanic Women Establishing Contacts.

The Hispanic Women's Action Committee of the Washington Council of Hispanic Employment Program (HEP) managers is coordinating the seminar. The council is composed of representatives from the various federal agencies in the Washington, D.C. area, most of them Hispanic program managers.

Representatives from public and private sectors scheduled to serve as panelists include: Maria del Carmen Puig-Casauranc, clinical psychologist; Carito Kruvant, president, Creative Associates; Maria Ortiz, contractor industrial relations officer and representatives from the Office of Personnel Management, Federal Women's Program and Hispanic program managers.

# # #

Week of April 7, 1986

MEXICANS LARGEST SUBGROUP
AMONG HISPANIC WOMEN IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON -- There were 5.7 million Hispanic women in the United States in 1984, and women of Mexican ancestry represented the largest subgroup, numbering 3.2 million, the U.S. Department of Labor reports.

Puerto Rican origin women followed, with 862,000; Cubans, 426,000; and the remaining 1.2 million were of other Hispanic descent, primarily from Central and South America.

These are some of the highlights in a publication of the Labor Department's Women's Bureau, "Women of Hispanic Origin in the United States Labor Force."

According to the publication, of the 49.7 million women in the civilian labor force in 1984, 2.8 million were of Hispanic origin.

Of the 2.8 million Hispanic origin women workers, 58 percent were of Mexican origin, 11 percent of Puerto Rican ancestry, 8 percent of Cuban ancestry, and 22 percent of other Hispanic origin.

About 50 percent of all Hispanic women were in the labor force in 1984, a rate somewhat lower than the 54 percent rate for all women.

This overall rate conceals differences among the various Hispanic ethnic groups and mainly reflects the rate for women of Mexican origin.

Women of Puerto Rican origin had the lowest rate, 38 percent, compared with 55 percent for Cuban women and 51 percent for Mexican women.

Single copies of the fact sheet, "Women of Hispanic Origin in the United States Labor Force," are available from the Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Third Street and Constitution Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20210. A self-addressed lable will expedite delivery.

# # #

4/14/86

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A NEWS SUMMARY
FOR HISPANICS

from the
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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Week of April 14, 1986

IN THIS ISSUE:

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TO LEVELS OF RECENT MONTHS

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Week of April 14, 1986

HISPANIC JOBLESS RATE FALLS TO LEVELS OF RECENT MONTHS

WASHINGTON -- The unemployment rate for Hispanics, which rose sharply in February, declined to 10.3 percent in March, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reproted.

The decrease of 2 percentage points, brings the Hispanic unemployment rate to the levels of recent months.

The jobless rates for whites, 6.2 percent, and for blacks, 14.7 percent, were about the same as in February.

Nationally, unemployment was little changed in March. The overall unemployment rate, 7.1 percent, and the civilian rate, 7.2 percent, were about the same as in February but somewhat higher than the rates that prevailed between last August and January.

The number of nonagricultural payroll jobs--as measured by the monthly survey of business establishments--edged up by about 190,000 in March. As in the previous month, weakness in the goods-producing sector was more than offset by strength in the service-producing sector. Total civilian employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--was little changed over the month.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons--8.4 million, seasonally adjusted--was about unchanged in March, as was the civilian worker unemployment rate of 7.2 percent. Likewise, most of the major labor force groups showed little or no over-the-month change in joblessness. March's unemployment rates for adult men (6.2 percent), adult women (6.6 percent), and teenagers (18.2 percent) were either the same or were virtually unchanged both from February and a year earlier.

The median duration of unemployment in March stood at 6.8 weeks, close to the levels of recent months. The average (mean) duration dropped to 14.4 weeks. There were essentially no changes in either the major duration or reasons for unemployment categories.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Civilian employment was virtually unchanged in March at 108.8 million, after seasonal adjustment. An increase in agricultural employment in March reversed the decline of the previous month that may have been weather-related. The proportion of the civilian population with jobs (the employment-population ratio) remained at February's high level of 60.4 percent.

The civilian labor force stood at 117.2 million, after seasonal adjustment, little different from the prior month. Over the year, the

more

labor force rose by 1.6 million (after adjustment for the revisions in the population introduced in January).

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

In the first quarter of 1986, there were 1.1 million discouraged workers--persons who wanted to work but did not actively look for jobs because they believed that they could not find work. Seventy percent of the total cited job-market factors as their reason for discouragement. The remainder cited personal factors. Over the year, the number of discouraged workers declined by 170,000.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonagricultural payroll employment edged up by 190,000 in March to 99.8 million, seasonally adjusted, marking the second month of slow job growth. The March change reflected a continuation of strength within the service-producing sector that was partially offset by declines in the goods-producing industries. The service sector has accounted for virtually all of the 2.9 million over-the-year increase in employment. As was the case in February, March increases occurred in only about half of the industries in the BLS index of diffusion, which is heavily weighted toward the goods industries.

In the service-producing sector, the largest job gain over the month took place in the services industry (150,000), with sizable increases in business and health services. There were also substantial pickups in retail trade (75,000) and finance, insurance, and real estate (20,000) and a modest gain in wholesale trade. Altogether, employment rose by 270,000 in the service-producing sector.

In contrast, employment in the goods-producing sector declined by 80,000. Mining continued its recent slide with a reduction of 30,000, most of it in oil and gas extraction. At 900,000 in March, mining jobs were at their lowest level since June 1978. Manufacturing employment edged down by 40,000 over the month, with nearly all of the decline resulting from small but widespread decreases in the durable goods industries. Employment in the construction industry, at 4.9 million in March, was little changed over the month, after allowance is made for the normal seasonal increase in March construction activity.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls edged up 0.1 hour in March, as did weekly and overtime hours in manufacturing. Each of these key weekly hours figures had declined sharply in February.

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls rose 0.3 percent in March to

118.9 (1977=100), after seasonal adjustment, returning to about the January figure. The index was 2.7 percent above the year-earlier level. The mining index, at 99.9 in March, was down by 4.4 percent over the month, while the manufacturing index was unchanged at 94.1.

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings rose 0.3 percent in March, and weekly earnings were up 0.6 percent, seasonally adjusted. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings were unchanged at $8.74, and average weekly earnings were up $2.62 to $304.15. Over the past year, hourly earnings rose 22 cents and weekly earnings $5.95.

The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 168.8 (1977=100) in March, seasonally adjusted, an increase of 0.3 percent from February. For the 12 months ended in March, the increase was 2.7 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in manufacturing overtime and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI decreased 0.3 percent during the 12-month period ended in February.

Revisions in the Establishment Survey data

The Employment Situation news release of May data, scheduled for June 6, will introduce revisions in the establishment-based series on nonagricultural payroll employment, hours, and earnings to reflect the regular annual benchmark adjustments and updated seasonal factors.

# # #

Week of April 14, 1986

HISPANIC MOTHERS LESS LIKELY
TO BE IN LABOR FORCE

WASHINGTON -- Hispanic mothers are less likely to be in the labor force than most other mothers, according to a publication of the U.S. Department of Labor.

About half (50.6 percent) of Hispanic mothers of children under 18 years of age were in the labor force in March 1985, compared with 62.1 percent for all mothers.

Other highlights of a fact sheet prepared by the Women's Bureau, "Women of Hispanic Origin in the United States Labor Force," include:

-- The percentage of Hispanic families maintained by women moved upward in recent years, along with the trend for the rest of the nation.

-- By 1983, 23 percent of Hispanic families were maintained by women, a higher percentage than the corresponding figure for non-Hispanic families, at 15 percent.

-- Among Hispanic families, the proportion of families maintained by women was noticeably higher for Puerto Ricans (about 40 percent) than for other Hispanic groups.

-- In 1985, about 905,000 Hispanic families were maintained by women. More than half of these families had incomes in 1984 which placed them below the U.S. poverty level, compared with 35 percent of all families maintained by women.

Single copies of the publication are available from the Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Third Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210. A self-addressed label will expedite delivery.

# # #

Week of April 14, 1986

CASIANO TO BE SPECIAL ASSISTANT
WITH ARIZONA STATE AGENCY

WASHINGTON -- Inez Casiano, a career civil servant with the U.S. Department of Labor, has been named speical assistant for policy, analysis and development with the Arizona Department of Economic Security.

Casiano, of the Labor Department's Employment and Training Administration (ETA) in Washington, D.C., is scheduled to begin her new assignment in Phoenix around the middle of May.

Casiano said she is looking forward to her new assignment under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA), describing it as a "true partnership effort which will help achieve mutual objectives of both state and federal governments."

Under the IPA program, federal, state and local governments and other institutions "can share personnel resources and thereby improve their service to the public."

Casiano, a native of New York and long-time resident of the Washington, D.C., area, joined the Labor Department in August 1968. She served on special assignments with the Office of the Secretary of Labor and the White House before joining ETA, where she has held several managerial positions. Before coming to the Labor Department, she served with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in Washington, D.C.

In addition to her federal service, Casiano has been active in numerous civic and community organizations.

# # #

Week of April 14, 1986

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Sixty-one percent of women with children under 18 years of age are working or seeking work, including more than half (52 percent) of those with children younger than 6, according to "Meeting the Challenges of the 80s," a publication of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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Although the nation's 50 million working women represent 44 percent of the total labor force, in 1984 they accounted for 16 percent of all physicians and lawyers and 6 percent of engineers, 5 percent of machinists, 3 percent of mechanics and repairers, and 1 percent of plumbers, according to "Meeting the Challenges of the 80s," a publication of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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Although progress is being made in moving women into jobs once virtually closed to them, the term "women's work" is not yet outdated. The top 10 jobs for women are secretary, cashier, bookkeeper, registered nurse, waitress, elementary school teacher, nursing aide, sales worker, sales supervisor/proprietor and typist, almost all relatively low paying jobs, according to "Meeting the Challenges of the 80s," a publication of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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4/21/86

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Office of Information,
and Public Affairs
Washington, D.C.
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Week of April 21, 1986

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Week of April 21, 1986

CHALLENGE IS TO CONTINUE MOMENTUM,
SAYS DONNA ALVARADO, DIRECTOR OF ACTION

WASHINGTON -- Donna M. Alvarado, director of ACTION, told participants at an event marking conclusion of the Labor Department's annual observance of Federal Women's Week that the "challenge is to continue the momentum" generated by events of the week.

"Because women are not a monolithic group and because needs of women in the labor force are so different, depending on age and background, the Federal Women's Week's events and ongoing activities throughout the year are so important," said Alvarado.

"By supporting each other, by strengthening our skills and our resolve, we learn to overcome any obstacle and all the misinformation that impedes women's progress. The challenge is to continue the momentum now: to keep it going all year long," she declared.

Alvarado called on women "to be good at what you do" to strive for excellence. She acknowledged that "there still exists that perception that women have to do a job twice as well."

Expressing confidence that improvement in the status of women will continue, she noted that a recent magazine article pointed out that a common and predominant anxiety among women in the work force, from secretary to chief executive officer, was the fear of becoming destitute, especially in a woman's later years.

As head of ACTION, Alvarado directs the activties of nearly 400,000 Americans who serve as volunteers on programs which help meet basic human needs and support self-help efforts of low-income individuals and communities.

The Presidential appointee was also an official U.S. delegate to the 1985 Nairobi World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, an event she described as a "special triumph" for women marked by a great deal of "pulling together."

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Alvarado said a key element of the conference was informal discussion groups on issues of concern to women such as literacy, women n development, domestic violence, women and children refugees, and special needs of migrant women in the work force.

She said that "one of the greatest accomplishments of Nairobi" was the "coming together" of women to talk about issues of concern to women.

Alvarado said the Labor Department would continue to have a pivotal role in helping women in the work force. She applauded women who have opened doors for other women, and men who help women reach their highest potential.

Secretary of Labor William E. Brock, in his message for the event, siad he was proud of the contributions women have made to the department's work and pledged "to continue expanding opportunities for women to achieve their full potential."

Federal Women's Week is observed annually by the Labor Department. It recognizes achievements made by women in the federal sector and brings into focus concerns and challenges of the future.

# # #

Week of April 21, 1986

SANCHEZ, SAFETY SPECIALIST, TO RECEIVE
LABOR DEPARTMENT AWARD

CAMDEN, N.J. -- Roberto Sanchez, a safety specialist with the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration, will receive the department's Meritorius Achievement Award for his role in protecting employees exposed to high levels of lead at a New Jersey plant.

Sanchez, as a member of a team from the area office here, was honored for "improving the safety and health conditions of employees" at the Riverside Metals Corporation plant in Riverside, N.J.

The award will be presented to Sanchez and other team members at a ceremony to be held at the New York Regional Office in the near future. The New York regional office covers New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The case began in 1983 when the establishment, then called Thermal Reduction Corporation, was inspected by the Philadelphia area office. Although the company subsequently moved its lead operation to Riverside, N.J., under the name of Riverside Metals Corporation, the team continued its inspection. At times they were accompained by U.S. marshals.

At the conclusion of the onsite inspection activity in August 1985, citations for a total of 10 alleged "willful" violations, 24 alleged "serious" violations, and 10 other alleged violations were issued, with proposed penalties totalling $103,860.

In addition, the team gathered medical information and advised approximately 300 present and former Riverside employees of possible health effects from lead exposure.

Before joining the Labor Department in April 1980 as a safety engineer, Sanchez worked with national oil firms in Puerto Rico for about seven years as a supervisor and an engineer.

He received his Bachelor of Science degree in chemical engineering from the University of Puerto Rico at Mayaguez. He is a registered chemist in Puerto Rico.

Sanchez is a resident of Lindenwolt, N.J.

# # #

Week of April 21, 1986

PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES--MARCH 1986

WASHINGTON -- The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods fell 1.1 percent seasonally adjusted from February to March, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported. The index had fallen a record 1.6 percent in February.

In the first 3 months of 1986, the Finished Goods Price Index dropped at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 12.4 percent, the largest decline for any 3-month period since this index was first calculated in 1947. Prices received by producers of intermediate goods declined 1.2 percent in March, almost as much as the 1.4 percent decrease in the preceding month. Crude material prices moved down 2.8 percent, following decreases of 1.4 and 5.0 percent in January and February. Price indexes for intermediate and crude goods also dropped at double-digit rates during the first quarter of 1986.

Sharply lower energy prices continued, as in February, to be the dominant and pervasive influence in March. Price indexes for finished, intermediate, and crude energy goods each dropped more than they had a month earlier. After falling broadly in February, however, food prices rose at the finished goods level and declined considerably less than a month before at the other stages of processing. Prices for some finished goods other than foods and energy increased moderately.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods moved down 1.4 percent in March to 288.1 (1967=100). Over the year from March 1985 to March 1986, the Finished Goods Price Index declined 1.4 percent. During the same period, finished energy goods dropped 20.5 percent, consumer food prices edged down 0.5 percent, the index for consumer goods other than foods and energy rose 2.2 percent, and capital equipment prices advanced 1.7 percent. The index for intermediate goods dropped 2.9 percent during the 12 months ended in March 1986, and crude material prices were 10.1 percent lower than they had been a year earlier.

# # #

WEEK OF APRIL 21, 1986

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The first federal activity to promote fair employment practices was the Fair Employment Practice Commission in 1941, which sought to eliminate discrimination in hiring in the defense industry, according to "Labor Firsts in America," a publication of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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In 1869, the first national black labor organization was formed, the Colored National Labor Union, according to "Labor Firsts in America," a publication of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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The first federal bureau to attempt to ease labor-related racial tensions caused by blacks leaving the South was the Division of Negro Economics, in the Department of Labor in 1918, according to Labor Firsts in America," a publication of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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The first state legislation prohibiting discrimination in employment on the basis of race, creed or color was the Ives-Quinn Act in New York in 1945, according to "Labor Firsts in America," a publication of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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4/28/86

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A NEWS SUMMARY
FOR HISPANICS

from the
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of Information,
and Public Affairs
Washington, D.C.
20210

Week of April 28, 1986

IN THIS ISSUE:

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40 PERCENT LESS THAN THOSE OF WHITES

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A 'HIGH PRIORITY,' SAYS SEMERAD

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REAL EARNINGS IN MARCH 1986

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Week of April 28, 1986

MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HISPANIC FAMILIES
40 PERCENT LESS THAN THOSE OF WHITES

WASHINGTON -- Median wage and salary earnings of Hispanic families were $401 a week in the first quarter of 1986, nearly 40 percent less than the median earnings for white families, $554, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported.

Median, earnings for blacks, $377, was nearly 50 percent lower than that of white families.

The higher median for white families compared to that of Hispanics and blacks is partly because a greater proportion of white families contained two or more earners, BLS reported. The median for all families was $531 per week.

According to data on the employment and earnings characteristics of families for the first quarter of 1986, only 48.4 percent of Hispanic families had two or more earners, not much different from the rate for blacks, 47.1 percent. Among white families, 55.8 percent had two or more wage earners.

Among Hispanic families, those with two or more wage and salary earners had a median weekly earnings of $556. Slightly more than half, 51.6 percent, of Hispanic families had only one wage earner with median weekly earnings of $274.

Among Hispanic families, those headed by women had median weekly earnings of $275, while families headed by men reported median weekly earnings of $408.

Nationally, the Bureau reported that nearly 700,000 more of the nation's families had employed members in the first quarter of 1986 than a year earlier. Black families accounted for nearly one-fourth of this increase even though they comprised just 11 percent of the nation's families.

The unemployment situation in families showed little change. Black and Hispanic families continued to be more likely to have someone unemployed than white families. Other first-quarter highlights are as follows:

--About 50.5 million families, 80 percent of the total families, had at least one member who was employed. The proportion was somewhat lower--73 percent--for black families. Over the past 2 years, however, the number of black families with employed members has increased almost twice as fast as the overall number of black families.

--The proportion of married-couple families in which both spouses were employed continued its long-term rise. In the first quarter, both spouses were employed in 45 percent of these families.

--There was little change over the year in both the number and Proportion of families with unemployed members. About 6.5 million or 10 percent of all families had at least one member who was looking for a job, but more than two-thirds of these also contained someone who was employed.

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--Median earnings for families with both employed and unemployed members were $332 a week. However, earnings continued to vary by family type and which member was unemployed. Among married-couple families, the median was $230 a week where the husband was unemployed, compared with $625 for families where the only unemployed member was a son, daughter, or other relative(s). Among families maintained by women, median weekly earnings were $188 when the woman herself was unemployed and $294 when the unemployed person was another family member. (See table 7.)

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NOTICIAS DE LA SEMANA - 4/28/86
CHARACTERISTICS P.3

Families with wage and salary earners by race, Hispanic origin, type of family, and median usual weekly wage and salary earnings, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Number of families		Percent distribution		Median weekly earnings	
	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
TOTAL						
Families with wage or salary earners [1]	41,328	42,101	100.0	100.0	$511	$531
One earner	18,757	19,000	45.4	45.1	327	335
Two or more earners	22,571	23,101	54.6	54.9	672	708
Married-couple families	33,320	33,612	100.0	100.0	564	597
One earner	13,388	13,219	40.2	39.3	379	386
Husband	10,240	10,120	30.7	30.1	434	454
Wife	2,419	2,394	7.3	7.1	222	225
Other family member	729	705	2.2	2.1	207	209
Two or more earners	19,932	20,393	59.8	60.7	696	733
Husband and wife only	13,862	14,450	41.6	43.0	665	706
Husband, wife, and other family member(s)	3,182	3,188	9.5	9.5	916	952
Husband and other family member(s)	2,112	1,944	6.3	5.8	675	701
Wife and other family member(s)	571	633	1.7	1.9	429	444
Other family members only	205	177	.6	.5	495	454
Families maintained by women	6,404	6,690	100.0	100.0	288	303
One earner	4,380	4,635	68.4	69.3	229	237
Householder	3,452	3,651	53.9	54.6	239	248
Other family member	928	984	14.5	14.7	198	202
Two or more earners	2,024	2,055	31.6	30.7	476	495
Families maintained by men	1,604	1,799	100.0	100.0	455	437
One earner	989	1,146	61.6	63.7	339	355
Householder	777	919	48.5	51.1	400	378
Other family member	212	226	13.2	12.6	203	247
Two or more earners	615	653	38.4	36.3	621	588
White						
Families with wage or salary earners [1]	35,694	36,203	100.0	100.0	526	554
One earner	16,003	16,014	44.8	44.2	350	360
Two or more earners	19,691	20,189	55.2	55.8	683	721
Married couple families	29,899	30,063	100.0	100.0	571	606
One earner	12,216	11,896	40.9	39.6	390	400
Husband	9,420	9,223	31.5	30.7	447	466
Wife	2,119	2,052	7.1	6.8	222	225
Two or more earners	17,683	18,168	59.1	60.4	704	743
Husband and wife only	12,263	12,817	41.0	42.6	674	715
Families maintained by women	4,525	4,718	100.0	100.0	298	313
One earner	3,034	3,217	67.1	68.2	236	245
Two or more earners	1,491	1,501	32.9	31.8	482	493
Families maintained by men	1,270	1,421	100.0	100.0	483	467
One earner	752	902	59.2	63.4	372	384
Two or more earners	517	520	40.8	36.6	618	621
Black						
Families with wage or salary earners [1]	4,557	4,719	100.0	100.0	368	377
One earner	2,288	2,498	50.2	52.9	236	240
Two or more earners	2,269	2,221	49.8	47.1	574	596
Married-couple families	2,546	2,600	100.0	100.0	480	483
One earner	826	976	32.4	37.5	259	262
Husband	562	622	22.1	23.9	285	295
Wife	230	282	9.0	10.8	216	218
Two or more earners	1,721	1,624	67.6	62.5	609	641
Husband and wife only	1,249	1,212	49.0	46.6	585	629
Families maintained by women	1,744	1,801	100.0	100.0	262	269
One earner	1,265	1,313	72.5	72.9	217	219
Two or more earners	479	488	27.5	27.1	433	487
Families maintained by men	267	319	100.0	100.0	314	339
One earner	198	210	74.1	65.8	277	295
Two or more earners	69	109	25.9	34.2	(*)	449

See footnotes at end of table.

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Families with wage and salary earners by race, Hispanic origin, type of family, and median usual weekly wage and salary earnings, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Number of families		Percent distribution		Median weekly earnings	
	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
Hispanic origin						
Families with wage or salary earners[1]	[2]	2,997	[2]	100.0	[2]	$401
One earner	[2]	1,545	[2]	51.6	[2]	274
Two or more earners	[2]	1,452	[2]	48.4	[2]	556
Married-couple families	[2]	2,274	[2]	100.0	[2]	427
One earner	[2]	1,098	[2]	48.3	[2]	294
Husband	[2]	903	[2]	39.7	[2]	312
Wife	[2]	138	[2]	6.1	[2]	187
Two or more earners	[2]	1,175	[2]	51.7	[2]	579
Husband and wife only	[2]	741	[2]	32.6	[2]	545
Families maintained by women	[2]	495	[2]	100.0	[2]	275
One earner	[2]	328	[2]	66.3	[2]	209
Two or more earners	[2]	167	[2]	33.7	[2]	442
Families maintained by men	[2]	228	[2]	100.0	[2]	408
One earner	[2]	118	[2]	52.0	[2]	332
Two or more earners	[2]	110	[2]	48.0	[2]	542

[1] Excludes families where the husband, wife, or householder is self-employed.

[2] Data not shown where base is less than 100,000.

[3] Data on Hispanic families for 1985 are not available on a revised basis that reflects the adjustments to the population totals introduced in January 1986.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

# # #

Week of April 28, 1986

ADDRESSING PROBLEMS OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT
A 'HIGH PRIORITY,' SAYS SEMERAD

WASHINGTON -- Dealing with the serious problems of youth unemployment is one of Secretary of Labor William E. Brock's highest priorities, and the U.S. Labor Department is moving on a number of fronts to address the issue, a high-ranking Labor Department official said.

Roger D. Semerad, assistant secretary of labor for employment and training, in prepared remarks before the House Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities, said that unemployment is a "particular problem" for a hard core of poor, minority school dropouts.

"The causes of the youth unemployment problem are varied," Semerad added, "but being poor, minority or a dropout puts you in a different category and makes you susceptible to persistent, long-term joblessness."

Semerad said the nation could not allow high youth unemployment to continue, warning it could result in the creation of a permanent social underclass, an even greater drain on public expenditures, and a "tragic loss of human potential."

He added: "I do not believe that as a society we can afford to let this happen," listing actions the department is taking to address high youth unemployment:

-- working with other federal agencies to develop a range of cooperative ventures for unemployed youth;

-- identifying practical models for attacking unemployment and encouraging employment and training managers to implement these models;

-- consulting youth experts from around the country about youth unemployment and solutions to the problem;

-- proposing to target the Summer Youth Employment and Training Program to areas with concentrations of disadvantaged youth;

-- emphasizing remedial education and literacy training in the summer program for those who do not meet minimum standards.

Semerad said that, of the $3.7 billion available for the Job Training and Partnership Act (JTPA), $3 of every $5 spent are devoted to youth.

Programs serving disadvantaged youth include title II-A, which includes a requirement that 40 percent of each Service Delivery Area's funds be spent on youth; the Summer Youth Employment and Training Program, the Job Corps, the Native American and Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers Program, and pilot and demonstration programs focusing on youth, Semerad said

# # #

Week of April 28, 1986

BROCK ANNOUNCES $1.2 MILLION TO AID
DISLOCATED WORKERS IN 4 STATES

WASHINGTON -- Secretary of Labor William E. Brock has announced a total of $1,158,526 in grants to dislocated workers, including Hispanic and other minority group workers, in Illinois, Indiana, Montana and Ohio, who are unemployed due to plant closings and mass layoffs.

The funds are authorized under Title III of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

"Through JTPA, there are a number of resources we can tap to assist workers who have lost their jobs due to plant closings and other factors," Secretary Brock stated. "We intend to do all we can to help them re-enter the job market."

The Illinois Fiatallis Company Project will receive $155,897 to assist up to 154 dislocated Fiatallis workers in Springfield. Workers will receive on-the-job and classroom training, and job search and placement assistance.

The Southwest Indiana Private Industry Council will receive $500,000 to assist up to 500 workers laid off from the Zenith Electronic Corporation in Southwest Indiana. The project provides a two-week skill assessment and job search seminar, and classroom and on-the-job training.

Montana's Project Challenge: Work Again will receive $70,000 to assist up to 100 workers dislocated by the closure of the Livingston facility of the Burlington Northern Railroad. The project will provide self-directed job search with some relocation assistance and classroom and on-the-job training as needed.

The Community Action Organization of Scioto County, Inc., will receive an additional $432,629 to supplement original funding by the Department of Labor. The project will assist up to 200 workers affected by the Goodyear Gas Centrifuge/Atomic Corporation plant closure in Piketon, Ohio. It is a joint U.S. Department of Labor/U.S. Department of Energy project. Those workers in Scioto, Pike, Ross, Brown, Highland, Adams, Jackson and Lawrence counties are eligible for assistance, and will receive job search assistance through job clubs, classroom and on-the-job training and relocation assistance.

The dislocated worker program aids workers who have been, or are about to be, laid off due to technological change, foreign competition or permanent closing of a plant or facility. Training is also provided for workers who are unlikely to return to their previous industry or occupation, with little prospect for local employment or reemployment.

# # #

Week of April 28, 1986

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX--March 1986

NOTE: The Bureau of Labor Statistics currently is completing a major revision of the Consumer Price Index. Beginning with release of the CPI for January 1987 on February 27, 1987, the Bureau will introduce revised versions of the current CPI's both for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers. The revised CPI's will reflect more current population and spending patterns and numerous technical enhancements. See page 5 for further details.

WASHINGTON -- The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) declined 0.5 percent before seasonal adjustment in March to a level of 326.0 (1967=100), the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported. Over the year, the CPI-U increased 2.3 percent.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) declined 0.6 percent in March prior to seasonal adjustment. The March 1986 CPI-W level of 321.4 (1967=100) was 1.9 percent higher than the index in March 1985.

CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)--Seasonally Adjusted Changes

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the CPI-U declined 0.4 percent in March. This drop was the same as in February. Energy prices continued to decline in March--down 6.5 percent--and were only partially offset by a 0.3 percent increase, on average, for other components of the CPI.

During the first 3 months of 1986, the CPI-U fell 0.5 percent, a 1.9 percent seasonally adjusted annual rate (SAAR), the largest decrease for any 3-month period since that ended in October 1954. Reflecting the sharp drop in crude oil prices, energy commodities--fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, and motor fuels-- declined 16.9 percent in the first quarter, a negative 52.3 percent annual rate. Food prices also declined in the first quarter. Shelter costs continued to advance at an annual rate of over 5 percent. The index for all items excluding food, shelter, and energy rose somewhat more slowly than during 1985. The first quarter moderation among these other items has occurred primarily in the goods sector, as prices in the service sector, principally medical costs, have accelerated. The annual rates for these groups during the last several years and the first quarter of this year are shown below.

Annual percent changes

	12 months ended				SAAR 3-months ended
	Dec 1982	Dec 1983	Dec 1984	Dec 1985	Mar 1986
All Items	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	-1.9
Food	3.1	2.6	3.8	2.7	-1.4
Energy	1.3	-.5	.2	1.8	-34.2
Energy Commodities	-5.0	-3.2	-1.9	3.4	-52.3
Energy Services	14.1	4.1	3.4	-0.5	1.6
Shelter	2.4	4.7	5.2	6.0	5.6
All other items	6.1	5.0	4.4	3.7	3.4
Other Commodities	5.5	5.0	3.1	2.2	.5
Other Services	7.3	4.9	6.0	5.4	6.9

more

The transportation component, reflecting another sharp drop in prices for motor fuels, declined 2.8 percent in March, after registering a 1.4 percent decrease in February. The gasoline price index declined a record 12.0 percent in March and receded to its level of late 1979. This represents a 26.9 percent drop from its peak level of March 1981. Used car prices--down 0.7 percent in March--declined for the second consecutive month and were 4.9 percent below their level a year ago. A decrease in the index for public transportation, reflecting a decline in airline fares, also contributed to the decrease in transportation costs. Partially offsetting these declines were small increases in the indexes for new cars and automobile maintenance and repairs--both up 0.2 percent--and a sharp increase in the cost of automobile insurance. Automobile insurance costs rose 1.3 percent in March and were 13.8 percent above their level a year earlier.

The housing index increased 0.2 percent in March, following a decline of 0.1 percent in February. All major components contributed to the turnaround; shelter costs accelerated, prices for household furnishings and operations turned upward, and the index for fuels and utilities registered a smaller, but still substantial decline than in February. The shelter component advanced 0.6 percent in March, following increases of 0.4 percent in each of the preceding 3 months. Within shelter, renters' costs rose 0.5 percent, and homeowners' costs increased 0.9 percent, while maintenance and repair costs declined 3.2 percent. The turnaround in the index for household furnishings and operations was due to a return from sale price levels to moderately higher regular prices for housefurnishings. Housekeeping supplies continued to decline in March. The index for fuel and other utilities declined 1.0 percent in March. Fuel oil prices declined 6.5 percent after registering a record 11.5 percent drop in February and were 27 percent below their peak level of April 1981. Among other fuels, charges for electricity and natural gas declined 0.5 and 0.7 percent, respectively.

The food and beverage component registered a 0.1 percent increase in March, after declining 0.6 percent in February. All three major groups--food at home, food away from home, and alcoholic beverages--contributed to the turnaround. Grocery store food prices were unchanged in March, following a 1.0 percent drop in the preceding month. Declines in the indexes for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs and dairy products offset small increases in the other major grocery store food groups. Beef, pork, and poultry prices all declined in March. During the past 12 months, beef and pork prices have declined 1.5 and 1.2 percent, respectively, while poultry prices have increased 0.4 percent. Charges for restaurant meals increased 0.4 percent in March. Prices for alcoholic beverages were unchanged in March, following a decline in February.

The advance of 1.0 percent in March was the largest monthly increase in the medical care component since July 1982. Medical care services increased 1.1 percent with the costs of physicians' services and hospital rooms up 1.1 and 1.2 percent, respectively. The index for medical care commodities--prescription drugs, nonprescription drugs, and medical supplies-- rose 0.6 percent in March.

The index for apparel and upkeep -- down 0.1 percent in March -- declined for the third consecutive month. Clothing prices, reflecting the sales promotions on springwear, increased less than their usual seasonal pattern. Charges for apparel services rose 0.2 percent in March.

The entertainment component, largely reflecting a decrease in prices for sporting goods and equipment, declined 0.1 percent in March, following a 0.2 percent increase in February. The index for other goods and services increased 0.4 percent in March.

CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) -- Seasonally Adjusted Changes

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers declined 0.6 percent in March.

# # #

Week of April 28, 1986

REAL EARNINGS IN MARCH 1986

WASHINGTON -- Real average weekly earnings increased 1.2 percent from February to March after seasonal adjustment, according to preliminary data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. This increase stemmed from a 0.3 percent increase in average hourly earnings and a 0.3 percent increase in average weekly hours, and a 0.6 percent decrease in the Consumer Price Index, as measured by the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W).

Data on average weekly earnings are collected from the payroll reports of private nonfarm establishments. Earnings of both full-time and part-time workers holding production or nonsupervisory jobs are included. Real average weekly earnings are calculated by adjusting earnings in current dollars for changes in the CPI-W.

Average weekly earnings increased by 2.0 percent between March of 1985 and 1986 as a result of a 2.6 percent increase in average hourly earnings, which was partially offset by a 0.6 percent decrease in average weekly hours. After adjustment for a 1.9 percent increase ir the CPI-W over the same period, real average weekly earnings were unchanged. Before adjustment for seasonal change and deflation by the CPI-W, average weekly earnings were $304.15 in March 1986, compared with $298.20 a year earlier.

THE HOURLY EARNINGS INDEX

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) in dollars of constant purchasing power increased by 0.8 percent from February to March. Compared with a year earlier, the HEI decreased by 0.7 percent. (See tables 1 and 2.) The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry employment shifts.

# # #

WEEK OF APRIL 28, 1986

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Sixty-one percent of women with children under 18 years of age are working or seeking work, including more than half (52 percent) of those with children younger than 6, according to "Meeting the Challenges of the 80s," a publication of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

# # #

Although the nation's 50 million working women represent 44 percent of the total labor force, in 1984 they accounted for 16 percent of all physicians and lawyers and 6 percent of engineers, 5 percent of machinists, 3 percent of mechanics and repairers, and 1 percent of plumbers, according to "Meeting the Challenges of the 80s," a publication of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

# # #

Although progress is being made in moving women into jobs once virtually closed to them, the term "women's work" is not yet outdated. The top 10 jobs for women are secretary, cashier, bookkeeper, registered nurse, waitress, elementary school teacher, nursing aide, sales worker, sales supervisor/proprietor and typist, almost all relatively low paying jobs, according to "Meeting the Challenges of the 80s," a publication of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

# # #

5/5/86

noticiasdelasemana

A NEWS SUMMARY
FOR HISPANICS

from the
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of Information,
and Public Affairs
Washington, D.C.
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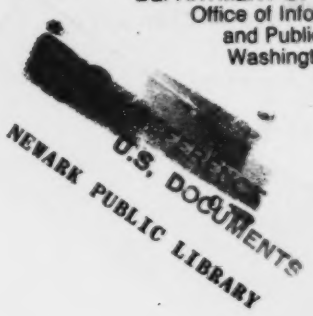

Week of May 5, 1986

IN THIS ISSUE:

TEAMWORK IS THE KEY AT OFFICE OF
WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS IN CHICAGO

LATINA, AMERICAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATE,
JOINS BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Week of May 5, 1986

TEAMWORK IS THE KEY AT OFFICE OF
WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO -- Starting up the office computer system at 4:00 a.m. every workday is something many people would find difficult. But for Jose Sierra, a federal employee since 1977, it is a normal part of his work day. Sierra, 40, a computer operator for the Department of Labor's Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP), in Chicago, generates the daily workers' compensation reports.

Sierra who received a Bachelor of Arts in Computer Science from DeKalb University in 1976, said, "I like my job, I enjoy working on the computer."

"I prepare the daily forms and reports that are going to be used by workers' compensation employees", explained Sierra. "The work is interesting, everyday is different."

Lucinda Diosdado, acting Computer Systems Manager said, "the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs takes care of its employees. We look out for the injured federal employee. Under FECA (Federal Employees' Compensation Act), we insure that federal employees who are injured on the job receive compensation and payment of their medical bills. The OWCP also provides death benefits for survivors of deceased federal employees."

Diosdado, 28, lead computer operator in the OWCP, began working for the Department of Labor in 1977. "I enjoy my job," said Diosdado. Especially when there are system problems and you can fix it or when you're running a report and you get it right."

Sierra and Diosdado, both Hispanic, work well together as an employee and a supervisor. Diosdado supervises the automated data processing personnel and Sierra makes sure the workers' compensation programs' daily reports are put into the computer and printed out correctly.

"I never saw myself as a handicapped person", explained Sierra, who has cerebral palsy. To other handicapped people who would like to succeed at a career, Sierra advises, "keep trying, it won't be easy. It may take a while but if you want it bad enough you'll make it."

Diosdado who lives in Chicago with her 2 children, said, "this job involves a lot of office management. You have to get involved with the compensation claims and every aspect of the office. It is not just a straight technical computer job; you have to get involved in every aspect of Workers' Compensation."

In discussing the frustrations of the job, Diosdado, said, "one of the frustrations of this job is trying to communicate to people when the system goes down. Debugging a program requires a lot of time. Sometimes you have to sit in front of the computer terminal waiting for a program to run. It may look like you are just staring at the screen, but you are actually working."

# # #

Week of May 5, 1986

LATINA, AMERICAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATE,
JOINS BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

WASHINGTON -- Maria Roca, a native of Oriente, Cuba, came to the United States by way of Spain when she was an infant.

Now an economist with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, she will prepare and assist in the preparation of economic reports, many of which contain information and data of great interest to the Hispanic population.

Roca, 23, a graduate of American University, Washington, D.C., earned degrees in economics and international relations. She participated in a work/study program on campus and is the recipient of a scholarship based on her scholastic standing.

After graduating from American University, Roca sent her application for employment to various federal agencies in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.

She also followed the advice offered by a fellow Hispanic "to personally deliver" her resume to the Hispanic Employment Program manager.

"It's an effort that paid off for me," says Roca. The visit to Elia Kerr, manager of the Labor Department's internal Hispanic program, resulted in an interview that same day, she explains.

A few months later, Roca was hired by the BLS Office of Employment and Unemployment Analysis.

"We examine the racial and sexual composition of the labor force, the level of education of the major racial and ethnic groups, as well as the reasons for unemployment problems of special groups such as teenagers, Hispanics, blacks and women," Roca says.

Some of the BLS reports Roca will be working on include the monthly employment situation and quarterly reports on employment and Labor Force issues.

Roca, who shares her father's interest in economics, is enthusiastic about her new job and equally determined to do the best job possible.

Roca explains the family left Cuba when she was an 8-month old infant. After a year in Spain, the family received visas and came to New York.

"When we arrived, we had nothing," says Roca. "My father, who had been an accountant in Cuba, did everything from working on construction jobs to selling jewelry. An employer recognized his skills and potential and referred him to Chase Manhattan Bank, which hired him.

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"My father took English language classes and refresher courses. He advanced steadily in his new career and now holds a supervisory position with the bank," she adds.

Roca describes her upbringing in a Cuban household as one which helped her retain a deep appreciation of "our culture, tradition and language."

# # #

WEEK OF MAY 5, 1986

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Hispanic mothers are less likely to be in the labor force than most other mothers, according to "Women of Hispanic Origin in the United States Labor Force," a publication of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

###

About half (50.6 percent) of Hispanic mothers of children under 18 years of age were in the labor force in March 1985, compared with 62.1 percent for all mothers, according to "Women of Hispanic Origin in the United States Labor Force," a publication of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

###

There were 5.7 million Hispanic women in the United States in 1984, and women of Mexican ancestry represented the largest subgroup, numbering 3.2 million, according to "Women of Hispanic Origin in the United States Labor Force," a publication of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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5/12/86

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A NEWS SUMMARY
FOR HISPANICS

from the
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of Information,
and Public Affairs
Washington, D.C.
20210

Week of May 12, 1986

IN THIS ISSUE:

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR HISPANIC WORKERS
ABOUT UNCHANGED DURING APRIL

OSHA RECOGNIZES 15-YEAR HISPANIC EMPLOYEES
AT AGENCY'S ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCE

CARPENA, SAFETY ENGINEER,
TO BE HONORED BY LABOR DEPARTMENT

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UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR HISPANIC WORKERS ABOUT UNCHANGED DURING APRIL

WASHINGTON -- The unemployment rate for Hispanic workers was 10.4 percent in April, about the same as the 10.3 percent rate in March, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported.

The rates for blacks, 14.8 percent, and for white workers, 6.1 percent, were also about the same as in the previous month.

BLS reported that nationwide, the number of jobs on nonfarm payrolls rose in April and unemployment was about unchanged.

The overall unemployment rate was 7.0 percent, a d the civilian worker rate was 7.1 percent.

Nonagricultural payroll employment--as measured by the survey of business establishments--rose by about 200,000 to reach the 100-million mark in April. Despite weakness in mining and manufacturing, almost 1 million jobs have been added during the first 4 months of 1986. Civilian employment--as measured by the survey of households--was little changed over the month.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons--8.3 million, seasonally adjusted--was virtually unchanged in April, as was the civilian worker unemployment rate of 7.1 percent. There were some minor offsets among the major age-sex groups, however, as the unemployment rate of teenagers rose (to 19.6 percent), while that for adults dropped slightly.

Among those unemployed in April, there was a decline in the number of job losers, particularly those on layoff, but an increase in the number of job leavers. The mean and median duration of unemployment were about unchanged at 6.5 and 14.3 weeks, respectively.

The number of persons working part time for economic reasons--often referred to as the partially unemployed--rose by nearly 400,000 to 5.9 million. This increase was concentrated among persons who usually work full time but had their hours cut as a result of slack work.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

At 108.9 million, seasonally adjusted, civilian employment was virtually unchanged in April, and there were no substantive over-the-month changes among the major age, sex, race, and ethnic groups. The civilian employment-population ratio--the proportion of the civilian population with jobs--was 60.4 percent, the same as in the previous 2 months. Over the year, civilian employment rose by 1.7 million, after adjustment for the population revisions introduced in January.

The civilian labor force held steady at 117.2 million, after seasonal adjustment. In the past year, the civilian labor force has also grown by about 1.7 million (again, after adjustment for population revisions). Adult women accounted for nearly three-fifths of the increase. Because the teenage population was declining between 1978 and 1985, their teenage labor force also decreased throughout most of that period. Over the past year, however, both the teenage population and labor force levels have stabilized.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

The number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls rose by 205,000 in April to 100 million, after seasonal adjustment, continuing the recent pattern of modest job growth. The job count was 2.9 million above its year-earlier level. Construction and services paced the April job expansion.

In the service-producing sector, the services industry continued its strong job expansion, increasing by 85,000. There was also a gain of 45,000 in finance, insurance, and real estate, in part reflecting the boom in mortgage financing brought on by falling interest rates. Wholesale trade posted an increase of 25,000, while retail trade employment rose about in line with the usual seasonal expectation for April and thus was little changed after seasonal adjustment. Employment in government and transportation and public utilities was unchanged. Overall, employment in the sector rose by 185,000.

In the goods-producing sector, employment in the construction industry, at nearly 5 million in April, increased by 85,000 over the month, after adjustment for seasonality. This increase reflects the continued strength in the housing industry and especially dry weather during the April survey period.

In marked contrast, the oil and gas extraction component of the mining industry continued to trend downward, dropping by 35,000 in April. This industry has lost 1 out of 8 of its jobs in the last 3 months. Manufacturing employment continued to wane, edging down by 25,000 over the month, the third consecutive decline. There were small but widespread declines among many of the individual manufacturing industries.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls remained at 35.0 hours in April, after seasonal adjustment. Weekly hours in manufacturing edged down 0.1 hour to 40.6 hours, while factory overtime increased 0.1 hour to 3.5 hours.

more

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls was about unchanged at 119.1 (1977=100), after seasonal adjustment. The mining index declined sharply for the third straight month, falling by 4.0 percent in April to 96.6.

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly and weekly earnings were unchanged in April, both on an actual and seasonally adjusted basis. Average hourly earnings were $8.74, not seasonally adjusted, and average weekly earnings were $304.15. Over the past year, hourly earnings rose 20 cents and weekly earnings $6.10.

The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 168.8 (1977=100) in April, seasonally adjusted, unchanged from March. For the 12 months ended in April, the increase was 2.5 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in manufacturing overtime and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI increased 0.7 percent during the 12-months ended in March.

Revisions in the Establishment Survey data

The Employment Situation news release of May data will introduce revisions in the establishment-based series on nonagricultural payroll employment, hours, and earnings to reflect the regular annual benchmark adjustments and updated seasonal factors.

more

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Apr. 1985	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1986	Apr. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1986
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	153,388	155,005	155,122	153,388	154,327	154,784	154,889	155,005	155,122
Civilian labor force	99,023	100,558	100,528	99,718	100,533	100,961	101,232	101,248	101,249
Participation rate	64.6	64.9	64.8	65.0	65.1	65.2	65.4	65.3	65.3
Employed	92,950	93,984	94,533	93,470	94,585	95,165	94,803	94,958	95,081
Employment-population ratio[2]	60.6	60.6	60.9	60.9	61.3	61.5	61.2	61.3	61.3
Unemployed	6,074	6,574	5,996	6,248	5,948	5,796	6,429	6,290	6,168
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.5	6.0	6.3	5.9	5.7	6.4	6.2	6.1
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	52,631	53,386	53,279	52,825	53,097	53,603	53,598	53,613	53,504
Participation rate	78.3	78.3	78.1	78.6	78.4	78.7	78.6	78.6	78.4
Employed	49,670	50,108	50,413	49,947	50,408	50,944	50,691	50,665	50,717
Employment-population ratio[2]	73.9	73.5	73.9	74.3	74.4	74.8	74.4	74.3	74.3
Unemployed	2,960	3,278	2,867	2,878	2,689	2,659	2,906	2,948	2,786
Unemployment rate	5.6	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.2
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	39,990	40,828	40,796	40,083	40,659	40,691	40,698	40,750	40,808
Participation rate	53.9	54.5	54.4	53.9	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4
Employed	37,799	38,522	38,682	37,677	38,475	38,546	38,298	38,407	38,566
Employment-population ratio[2]	50.9	51.4	51.6	50.8	51.5	51.5	51.1	51.3	51.4
Unemployed	2,191	2,306	2,114	2,326	2,184	2,145	2,401	2,343	2,242
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,403	6,345	6,453	6,890	6,777	6,667	6,936	6,885	6,937
Participation rate	53.7	53.5	54.3	57.8	57.1	56.2	58.5	58.1	58.4
Employed	5,481	5,355	5,438	5,846	5,702	5,675	5,814	5,886	5,797
Employment-population ratio[2]	46.0	45.2	45.8	49.8	48.1	47.8	49.0	49.6	48.8
Unemployed	922	990	1,015	1,044	1,075	992	1,122	999	1,140
Unemployment rate	14.4	15.6	15.7	15.2	15.9	14.9	16.2	14.5	16.4
Men	14.9	17.0	16.3	15.7	16.2	14.7	16.5	15.3	17.2
Women	13.9	14.2	15.1	14.5	15.5	15.1	15.8	13.7	15.6
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	19,594	19,889	19,916	19,594	19,819	19,837	19,863	19,889	19,916
Civilian labor force	12,197	12,479	12,579	12,364	12,522	12,548	12,565	12,656	12,740
Participation rate	62.2	62.7	63.2	63.1	63.2	63.3	63.2	63.6	64.0
Employed	10,370	10,643	10,737	10,489	10,657	10,737	10,690	10,791	10,856
Employment-population ratio[2]	52.9	53.5	53.9	53.5	53.8	54.1	53.8	54.3	54.5
Unemployed	1,827	1,836	1,842	1,875	1,865	1,810	1,855	1,865	1,884
Unemployment rate	15.0	14.7	14.6	15.2	14.9	14.4	14.8	14.7	14.8
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,692	5,858	5,890	5,714	5,797	5,887	5,858	5,913	5,916
Participation rate	73.9	74.5	74.8	74.2	74.2	75.1	74.6	75.2	75.1
Employed	4,888	5,081	5,098	4,952	5,035	5,142	5,081	5,169	5,170
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.5	64.6	64.8	64.3	64.5	65.6	64.7	65.7	65.7
Unemployed	805	777	792	762	762	745	778	744	746
Unemployment rate	14.1	13.3	13.4	13.3	13.1	12.7	13.3	12.6	12.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,705	5,787	5,839	5,745	5,835	5,762	5,776	5,791	5,875
Participation rate	58.6	58.5	58.9	59.0	59.2	58.4	58.5	58.5	59.3
Employed	4,978	5,082	5,135	4,988	5,102	5,074	5,054	5,087	5,140
Employment-population ratio[2]	51.2	51.4	51.8	51.3	51.7	51.5	51.2	51.4	51.9
Unemployed	726	705	703	757	733	689	722	704	735
Unemployment rate	12.7	12.2	12.0	13.2	12.4	12.0	12.5	12.2	12.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	800	834	850	905	890	898	911	951	949
Participation rate	37.0	39.1	39.8	41.8	41.5	42.0	42.6	44.5	44.4
Employed	504	480	504	549	520	522	555	535	545
Employment-population ratio[2]	23.3	22.5	23.6	25.4	24.2	24.4	26.0	25.1	25.5
Unemployed	296	354	346	356	370	376	356	416	404
Unemployment rate	37.0	42.5	40.7	39.3	41.6	41.9	39.1	43.7	42.6
Men	36.4	43.4	38.6	39.4	41.0	41.3	38.7	44.1	41.4
Women	37.6	41.5	42.9	39.3	42.3	42.4	39.5	43.4	43.8
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,826	12,219	12,255	11,826	12,111	12,148	12,184	12,219	12,255
Civilian labor force	7,550	7,871	7,906	7,607	7,772	7,787	7,943	7,920	7,975
Participation rate	63.8	64.4	64.5	64.3	64.2	64.1	65.2	64.8	65.1
Employed	6,796	7,006	7,115	6,814	6,962	6,998	6,969	7,105	7,144
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.5	57.3	58.1	57.6	57.5	57.6	57.2	58.2	58.3
Unemployed	754	865	791	793	810	789	974	815	832
Unemployment rate	10.0	11.0	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.1	12.3	10.3	10.4

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

more

Week of May 12, 1986

OSHA RECOGNIZES 15-YEAR HISPANIC EMPLOYEES
AT AGENCY'S ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCE

WASHINGTON -- Four Hispanic employees were recognized for service to the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) during the agency's observance of its 15th anniversary held in Washington, D.C.

They are: Carlos Gonzales of the OSHA Corpus Christi area office, Annie Asensio of the OSHA Dallas regional office, Robert L. Jaros of the OSHA Boston area office, and Frances Fellezs of the OSHA Honolulu area office.

All have been with OSHA since it was formally created April 28, 1971.

Each employee will receive a certificate of appreciation in recognition of 15 years of service to the agency.

Secretary of Labor William E. Brock, in his remarks at the program held in Washington, D.C., noted that the agency had formerly been criticized for nitpicking. He told OSHA employees, "You've developed a reputation for fairness, for cooperation, for seeing both sides of a problem and seeking a good solution.

"Your commitment and dedication to safety and health is one of the strengths of this department," Brock said.

Brock added that he expects the agency to focus on establishing priorities for developing safety and health standards and on speeding up the standard setting process in the future.

# # #

Week of May 12, 1986

CARPENA, SAFETY ENGINEER,
TO BE HONORED BY LABOR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON -- Jose A. Caprena is to receive the U.S. Labor Department's Distinguished Achievement Award for his "high professionalism," demonstrated in the investigation of facilities producing or using methyl isocyanate (MIC) in the United States.

Carpena, a safety engineer with the Houston area office of the Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration, is being honored for his service on MIC Response Task Group, which investigated all five work places in the United States where MIC was known to be used or produced.

The investigations, from early December 1984 through February 1985, followed the accidental leak of MIC from a Union Carbide plant in Bhopal, India, during which more than 2,000 people died.

The investigations and subsequent reports have provided significant new information upon which to base OSHA's future efforts on worker safety and health in the chemical industry.

Carpena and other members of the task group will be honored at an event to be held at the Dallas regional office, May 23.

Carpena investigated facilities which produced or used MIC in the LaPorte, Tex,. area, primarily the E.I. duPont de Nemours operations. He later was detailed to Washington, D.C., where he helped prepare the investigative reports and also helped in OSHA's special emphasis inspection program on chemical industry.

The Puerto Rican native recieved his degree in civil engineering in 1978 from the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, Mayaguez, P.R.

Before joining the Labor Department's OSHA are office here in October 1979, he served with the Puerto Rican Department of Transportation.

# # #

Week of May 12, 1986

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The law creating the U.S. Department of Labor was signed by President William Howard Taft on March 4, 1913, according to a publication, "The Origin of the U.S. Department of Labor."

# # #

Although the U.S. Department of Labor was not created as a seperate Cabinet-level agency until 1913, the movement for establishing it began after the Civil War when William Sylvis, the most important labor leader of his day, advocated such a move.

# # #

In 1869, Massachusetts pioneered by creating the first bureau of labor statistics in the world, according to "The Origin of the U.S. Department of Labor," available from the department's Office of Information and Public Affiars in Washington, D.C.

# # #

The predecessor to the U.S. Department of Labor on the federal level was the Bureau of Labor, in the Department of Interior, created in 1884, according to "The Origin of the U.S. Department of Labor," an historical sketch available from the department.

# # #

Although the U.S. Department of Labor did not become a separate Cabinet-level agency until 1913, a bill signed by President Theodore Roosevelt created the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1903.

# # #

5/19/86

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A NEWS SUMMARY
FOR HISPANICS

from the
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of Information,
and Public Affairs
Washington, D.C.
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Week of May 19, 1986

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UNDER FEDERAL WORKER'S COMPENSATION PROGRAM

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Week of May 19, 1986

ROMERO, LABOR DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS
TO PARTICIPATE IN NATIONAL IMAGE CONFERENCE

ATLANTA -- Three U.S. Labor Department officials were scheduled to be among participants in the National IMAGE, Inc., training conference and convention May 19-24 at the Westin Peachtree Plaza Hotel here.

Fred E. Romero, administrator of the Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Development in the Labor Department's Employment and Training Administration, will be a principal speaker the afternoon of May 22.

His remarks will focus on prospects for employment of Hispanics.

Andre C. Whistenson, director of the department's Office of Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action Programs, and Elia R. Keer, national manager of the department's Hispanic Employment Program (HEP) will take part in a preconference training seminar on the 20th.

The training seminar, developed by the department's Atlanta regional training office, will be attended by a number of Labor Department HEP managers from Washington, D.C., and regional offices across the nation.

Whisenton and Kerr stressed that the Labor Department's preconference workshop would serve to strengthen the Hispanic program. Special attention, they said, would be given to addressing how the program could be more closely linked with affirmative action planning as a means of addressing areas of Hispanic underrepresentation in the department's work force and related issues.

The workshop will also address other areas including recruitment, career development and training programs.

National IMAGE, Inc. will also conduct a one-day training conference on Wednesday, May 21 on "The Hispanic Woman: Positioning Herself for Tomorrow by Preparing Today." It will explore career projections and preparation, balancing a career and family, and "the entrepreneurial spirit."

This year's IMAGE convention, which begins May 22, has as its theme, "Gateway to the Future -- Ayer, Hoy y Manana."

# # #

Week of May 19, 1986

RIVAS HONORED FOR SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT
UNDER FEDERAL WORKER'S COMPENSATION PROGRAM

SAN ANTONIO -- Carmelo Rivas, a career civil servant, is to receive the Labor Department's Meritorious Achievemement Award for his "dedication and resourcefulness" in carrying out a special assignment for the Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA) program.

Rivas and other members of the FECA Claims Strike Force of the department's Employment Standards Administration were praised for completing a "most difficult mission" and for achieving "outstanding results in cost savings and program efficiency."

The aim of the task force was twofold: to assure that FECA recipients were aware of their responsibilities and obligations under the law, and to identify those individuals who could and wanted to return to the work force, thereby removing them from FECA payrolls.

FECA provides compensation benefits to federal civilian employees who are injured while on the job and for employment-related disease. FECA also provides for benefits to survivors if the injury or disease causes the employee's death. Rehabilitation, medical, surgical and hospital services and supplies and necessary transportation expenses are also provided.

The efforts of the task force were concentrated in the Albuquerque, N.M., area, which is covered by the Labor Department's regional office in Dallas.

Rivas has been with the San Antonio Wage and Hour Area Office since 1963 when he was hired as an investigator. Since joining the Labor Department, he has helped enforce federal wage and hour laws which protect the nation's wage earners, including the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protect Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act. The San Antonio Wage and Hour Office covers some 39 countries in south Texas.

A resident of San Antonio, Rivas received his degree in accounting from Saint Mary's University here in 1961, following two years with the U.S. Marine Corps.

The annual awards ceremony for the Dallas region, which includes San Antonio, is scheduled for May 23.

# # #

Week of May 19, 1986

NATIVES OF PANAMA, COLOMBIA ATTEND
TRAINING PROGRAM ON LABOR STATISTICS

WASHINGTON -- Representatives from Panama and Colombia are attending a six-week training program sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics on the measurement of wages, salaries and other compensation and determination of minimum wages.

They are: Eulogio Tunon, assistant sales manager, National Brewery, Inc.; Rubin Dario Bozzi, journalist, Television Panama, both from Panama City, and Oscar J. Carvajal, professor, Ministry of Education, Bogota, Colombia.

In addition to lectures, discussions and practical workshops, seminar participants will visit the BLS regional office in Atlanta, where they will get a first-hand look at operations of a regional office and hear from representatives from the private sector, university and state government. The seminar concludes May 23.

Each seminar is conducted in English with simultaneous interpretation services provided for Spanish-speaking participants.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, each year the International Labor Statistics Program Center conducts a number of seminars of four to eight weeks at its training facilities in Washington, D.C., under the auspices of the U.S. Agency for International Development. The program has provided training and technical assistance in labor statistics to other nations for more than 35 years.

"Labor statistics" include economic and social data relating to workers, including: employment and unemployment, economic growth models, work stoppages, consumer price indexes, trade union membership, and wages, salaries and other compensation.

# # #

WEEK OF MAY 19, 1986

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

There were 5.7 million Hispanic women in the United States in 1984, and women of Mexican ancestry represented the largest subgroup, numbering 3.2 million, according to "Women of Hispanic Origin in the United States Labor Force," a fact sheet issued by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

###

About 50 percent of all Hispanic women were in the labor force in 1984, a rate somewhat lower than the 54 percent rate for all women, according to "Women of Hispanic Origin in the United States Labor Force," a fact sheet issued by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

###

About half (50.6 percent) of Hispanic mothers of children under 18 years of age were in the labor force in March 1985, compared with 62.1 percent for all mothers, according to "Women of Hispanic Origin in the United States Labor Force," a publication of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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5/26/86

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A NEWS SUMMARY
FOR HISPANICS
from the
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Office of Information,
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Week of May 26, 1986 -

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Week of May 26, 1986

HISPANIC MANAGER HELPS ENHANCE
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

WASHINGTON -- Making equal employment opportunity a year-round activity for managers and supervisors is a high priority of the Employment Standards Administration (ESA), an agency of the U.S. Department of Labor.

So declares Joe Villarreal, an executive with ESA's Wage and Hour Division and a member of ESA's task force dedicated to "exploring ways to assure that equal employment opportunity becomes a more realistic and integral part of everyday activities" rather than limited to hiring practices and special events.

Efforts are primarily directed to reaching managers and supervisors, says Villarreal. To aid in this, the task force is reviewing policy statements, performance standards for managers and supervisors and other documents and special emphasis programs within the Labor Department, such as the Hispanic Employment Program, the Federal Women's Program, and the Upward Mobility Program.

The committee has overall direction and guidance from ESA's Office of Management Administration and Planning and includes representatives from the agency's major components: the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs and the Wage and Hour Division.

A major objective, Villarreal emphasizes, is "to try and instill in management the sensitivity and feedback needed to make equal employment opportunity a continous and positive effort."

Villarreal noted that ESA Awareness Week, which involved support staff, managers and supervisors, resulted in ESA joining the Adopt-A-School Program. In adopting Hart Junior High School, a school serving mostly black students in the District of Columbia, ESA staff also pledged to support the program by volunteering to provide counseling, conduct job fairs, assist in fund-raising activities and inform students about the role and activities of the Labor Department with a view to helping guide students in preparing for careers of their choice.

"Equal employment opportunity is a full-time activity, both within our internal operations and in serving the public," says the Laredo, Tex., native, who has also served in his home state and the Kansas City regional office during his 25 years of service with the Wage and Hour Division.

- more -

Villarreal also heads a subcommittee which will explore ways and means of enchancing Hispanic employment and the Federal Women's Program.

Other subcommittees will adress various issues including the handicapped, disabled veterans, upward mobility, and the EEO complaint process.

Villarreal, who heads the Wage and Hour's Division of Planning and Review, says he is "enthusiastic" about the concept and direction of the task force.

He adds: "The recommendations which will be developed will add immeasurably in assuring a strong and viable EEO program among our employees in Washington, D.C., and across the country."

The Employment Standards Administration is headed by Susan R. Meisinger, deputy under secretary for employment standards. The agency is responsible for administering and directing various programs including those dealing with federal laws on minimum wage rates and overtime, farm labor contractors and migrant and seasonal farm workers, affirmative action for workers on government contracts and workers compensation programs. Of the more than 4,100 ESA employees nationwide, about 800 are in the Washington, D.C., area. The balance are in regional, area and other field offices across the country.

# # #

Week of May 26, 1985

HISPANIC EMPLOYEE GROUP
ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

WASHINGTON -- Gloria Socorro-Klein has been elected president of the Hispanic American Cultural Effort of the U.S. Department of Labor (HACE-DOL), an employee group.

Serving with her are Manny Carrillo, first vice-president; Ana P. Lavallee, second vice-president; Marisol Aldahondo Benesch, treasurer, and Tom Hall, secretary.

Jorge Perez-Lopez, of the department's Bureau of International Labor Affairs and immediate past first vice-president of HACE-DOL, administered the oath of office.

In her remarks, Socorro-Klein pledged that she and her executive officers would continue to promote and advance the objectives of the organization.

She emphasized the need for continued close working relationships with the Secretary of Labor and other top Labor Department officials, and of continued interest in employment-related issues and their effect on Hispanics.

A career civil servant, Socorro-Klein is a computer systems analyst with the Office of Labor-Management Standards. She has also served with the department's Employment Standards Administration and the Employment and Training Administration.

Carrillo is a special assistant with the Employment and Training Administration and Lavallee an economist with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Hall is a hearing management officer with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and Benesch is a writer-editor in the Office of Labor Management Standards.

Since its founding in April 1976, the employee group has served as a central voice on issues of concern among the department's Hispanic employees. A major objective has been to work with management to promote full and equitable participation of Hispanic employees and utilization of the many skills they offer.

# # #

Week of May 26, 1986

GUATEMALAN TEAM COMPLETES BLS SEMINAR
ON COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

WASHINGTON -- A team of 11 Guatemalans, including representatives from the government, industrial and agricultural sectors, have completed an intensive two-week seminar on the use of economic data in collective bargaining conducted by the U.S. Labor Department.

The seminar was held at the International Labor Statistics Program Center of the Bureau of Labor Statistics from May 5 to 16.

The seminar included lectures on such issues as collective bargaining, use of price statistics, overview of productivity trends, changing employment patterns of union workers, cost of living adjustment (COLA) clauses in collective bargaining, and the employment cost index. Experts from the Bureau of Labor Statistics made the presentations.

Additionally, officials from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the AFL-CIO, the Agency for International Development (AID), and other public and private organizations gave presentations on varied topics ranging from trade union research activities for collective bargaining to the use of statistics to improve industrial peace and wages, earnings and income of the farm labor force.

The Guatemalan team also visited facilities in the area, including a dairy, a flour mill and a small fruits and vegetable farm specializing in direct marketing.

The special seminar was developed in conjunction with AID, which sponsored attendance of the Guatemalan team.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, under auspices of AID, has provided a program of training and technical assistance in labor statistics to other nations for more than 35 years. Generally the seminars are of four to eight weeks duration. Each seminar includes at least one field trip as well as lectures, discussions and workshops.

# # #

WEEK OF MAY 26, 1986

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Of the 49.7 million women in the civilian labor force in 1984, 2.8 million were of Hispanic origin, according to "Women of Hispanic Origin in the United States Labor Force," a publication of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

###

In 1985, about 905,000 Hispanic families were maintained by women. More than half of these families had incomes in 1984 which placed them below the U.S. poverty level, compared with 35 percent of all families maintained by women, according to "Women of Hispanic Origin in the United States Labor Force," a publication of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

###

In March 1985, the median age of Hispanic women in the U.S. was 34.4 years, compared with 40.2 years for all women in the general population, according to "Women of Hispanic Origin in the United States Labor Force," a publication of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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Week of June 2, 1986

HISPANIC AGENDA SHOULD INCLUDE DEVELOPING
JOB OPPORTUNITIES, LABOR DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAYS

ATLANTA -- A U.S. Department of Labor official told delegates to the National IMAGE training conference and convention that an agenda for Hispanics should include developing improved job opportunities and greater utilization of their skills in the labor market.

Fred E. Romero, administrator of the Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Development in the Labor Department's Employment and Training Administration, urged Hispanics "not to waste precious energy with redressing past grievances."

Rather, Romero said, Hispanics should be sure they are involved in planning for job opportunities and utilization of skills. Romero also called for "unity and a return to basics."

A career civil servant with expertise in developing and implementing federal training programs, Romero said that the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) "is providing Hispanics a better than proportionate share of services and enrollment opportunities."

He said that while such programs may not be the total answer, they "go a long way to ameliorate a seemingly hopeless situation." He called on IMAGE and other Hispanic organizations to take an active role in encouraging Hispanics to participate in JTPA programs.

Romero stressed that any agenda must also take into consideration projections of the American work force and the economy. He cited five demographic facts and their implications for Hispancis:

-- The population and work force will grow more slowly than at any time since the 1930's;

-- The average age of the population and the work force will rise, and the pool of young workers entering the labor market will shrink;

-- More women will enter the work force, although at a reduced rate;

-- Minorities will account for a larger share of new entrants into the labor force and

-- Immigrants will represent the largest share of the increase in the population and the work force since the first World War.

Over the next 15 years, Romero said, projections show a slow growth of population and the work force for the U.S. as a whole, but Hispanic additions are projected to increase by 16 percent by the year 2000.

-more-

Romero also cited the need to "reconstitute the Hispanic familial ties," adding that the strength of those relationships would help ensure better education for youth.

Increased participation in the labor force by women with children also calls for more day care and pre-school education, Romero said, adding he feels these activities should be more heavily subsidized, institutionalized and regulated.

Hispanics must make their views known to all levels of government--local, state and national--and to the private sector; unless Hispanics plan now to influence decisions, they will be even further behind as the economy continues to change and grow, Romero said.

Romero emphasized that Hispanics must show they can shoulder responsibilities to improve their socio-economic status and join together in achieving goals.

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Week of June 2, 1986

HISPANA RECEIVES SCHOLARSHIP
FROM NATIONAL IMAGE, INC./COCA-COLA USA

ATLANTA -- Mercedes Suarez Lopez, a secretary with the U.S. Department of Labor, has received a scholarship under Project Cambio, a joint effort of National IMAGE, Inc., and Coca-Cola USA.

Project Cambio is a special project of the Women's Action Committee of National IMAGE, Inc., a national organization which seeks development and expansion of job opportunities for Hispanic Americans.

This is the third year that scholarships, supported by Coca-Cola USA, are awarded to working women striving to make transitions in their careers.

Lopez, a part-time student at Georgia State University, is taking courses to help her make the transition from secretary to the field of personnel management.

A native of Santurce, P.R., her immediate goal is to earn a degree in sociology, and later a master's degree.

Lopez has been with the Labor Department's Wage and Hour Division here since November 1983. She has been with the Labor Department since 1979 when she joined the department as a personnel clerk with the Atlanta regional office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management.

Lopez and her husband, Angel, are the parents of Monica, 4, and Andres, 2.

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Week of June 2, 1986

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX--APRIL 1986

WASHINGTON -- The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) declined 0.2 percent before seasonal adjustment in April to a level of 325.3 (1967=100), the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Depa~tment of Labor reported. For the 12-month period ended in April, the CPI-U has increased 1.6 percent.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) declined 0.3 percent in April prior to seasonal adjustment. The April 1986 CPI-W level of 320.4 (1967=100) was 1.2 percent higher than the index in April 1985.

CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)--Seasonally Adjusted Changes

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the CPI-U declined 0.3 percent in April, following decreases of 0.4 percent in each of the preceding 2 months. During this 3 month period, prices have declined at a 4.3 percent seasonally adjusted annual rate, the largest such decrease since the 3 month period ended in January 1949. Energy prices continued to decline in April--down 5.8 percent. The CPI excluding energy advanced 0.4 percent, about the same as the average monthly increase in the preceding 12-month period.

During the first 4 months of 1986, the CPI-U declined at an annual rate of 2.3 percent. This compares with a 3.8 percent increase in all of 1985.

The transportation index, again reflecting a drop in prices for motor fuels and used cars, declined 2.5 percent in April, its third consecutive monthly decrease. Gasoline prices --down 11.3 percent in April--have dropped 26.5 percent in the past 3 months. These decreases have brought the gasoline index back to the mid-1979 level and to a point 34.9 percent below the peak level of March 1981. Used car prices declined for the third consecutive month--down 0.8 percent in April--and were 5.6 percent below their level a year ago. A drop in automobile finance charges--down 1.8 percent--also contributed to the decrease in transportation costs. On the other hand, the indexes for new cars, automobile insurance costs, and public transportation increased in April. New car prices advanced 0.6 percent in April, partially reflecting the higher prices of imports. Automobile insurance costs increased 0.8 percent in April to a level of 13.5 percent higher than in April 1985. The index for public transportation increased 0.2 percent, after registering a 0.2 percent decline in March.

The housing index increased 0.3 percent in April, following a 0.2 percent rise in March. A 0.9 percent rise in the cost of shelter more than offset declines in the other two major housing groups--fuel and utilities and household furnishings and operations. Within shelter, renters' costs rose 1.1 percent, homeowners' costs increased 0.8 percent, and maintenance and repair costs were, on average, unchanged. The index for fuel and utilities declined for the third consecutive month. Fuel oil prices, which declined 4.6 percent in April, have fallen 22.1 percent in the first 4 months of 1986 and are 30.3 percent below their peak level of April 1981. Charges for electricity and natural gas--down 0.9 and 0.4 percent, respectively--declined for the second consecutive month. Partially offsetting these decreases was a 1.8 percent rise in local telephone service charges. The 0.4 percent drop in the index for household furnishings and operation was largely due to declines in the indexes for furniture and bedding and textile housefurnishings.

more

The food and beverage component rose 0.3 percent in April. Grocery store food prices--up 0.2 percent-- registered their first increase since January. This advance was primarily a result of a 7.0 percent increase in prices for fresh fruits and vegetables. In particular; lettuce prices rose 26.7 percent in April. Partially offsetting the increase in fresh fruits and vegetables was a decline in the index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs. Beef prices--down 2.9 percent in April--declined for the fourth consecutive month. Pork prices increased 0.6 percent, following seasonal adjustment, but were still below their level at the end of 1985. Prices for other meats, poultry, and eggs all declined in April and were lower than at the end of last year. Each of the other major grocery store food groups reflected very little price movement in April. The other two components of the food and beverage index--restaurant meals and alcoholic beverages--increased 0.4 and 0.2 percent, respectively.

The April increase of 0.6 percent in the medical care component follows a 1.0 percent rise in March. The index for medical care commodities--prescription drugs, nonprescription drugs, and medical supplies--rose 0.4 percent. The index for medical care services increased 0.7 percent, with the costs of professional services and hospital rooms up 0.6 and 0.5 percent, respectively.

After registering declines in each of the first 3 months of 1986, the index for apparel and upkeep advanced 0.3 percent in April. The indexes for both clothing and apparel services also increased 0.3 percent in April.

The entertainment component increased 0.1 percent in April, following a slight decline in March. A 0.5 percent increase in the index for entertainment services more than offset a 1.2 percent decline in prices for sporting goods and equipment. The index for other goods and services increased 0.4 percent in April, the same as in March.

# # #

Week of June 2, 1986

REAL EARNINGS IN APRIL 1986

WASHINGTON -- Real average weekly earnings increased 0.4 percent from March to April after seasonal adjustment, according to preliminary data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. This increase stemmed from a 0.4 percent decrease in the Consumer Price Index, as measured by the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W). Average hourly earnings and average weekly hours were unchanged over the month.

Data on average weekly earnings are collected from the payroll reports of private nonfarm establishments. Earnings of both full-time and part-time workers holding production or nonsupervisory jobs are included. Real average weekly earnings are calculated by adjusting earnings in current dollars for changes in the CPI-W.

Average weekly earnings increased by 2.0 percent between April of 1985 and 1986 as a result of a 2.3 percent increase in average hourly earnings, which was partially offset by a 0.3 percent decrease in average weekly hours. After adjustment for a 1.2 percent increase in the CPI-W over the same period, real average weekly earnings increased 0.9 percent. Before adjustment for seasonal change and deflation by the CPI-W, average weekly earnings were $304.15 in April 1986, compared with $298.05 a year earlier.

THE HOURLY EARNINGS INDEX

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) in dollars of constant purchasing power increased by 0.4 percent from March to April. Compared with a year earlier, the HEI increased by 1.3 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuatuons in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry employment shifts.

# # #

WEEK OF June 2, 1986

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Of the 49.7 million women in the civilian labor force in 1984, 2.8 million were of Hispanic origin, according to "Women of Hispanic Origin in the United States Labor Force," a publication of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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In 1985, about 905,000 Hispanic families were maintained by women. More than half of these families had incomes in 1984 which placed them below the U.S. poverty level, compared with 35 percent of all families maintained by women, according to "Women of Hispanic Origin in the United States Labor Force," a publication of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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In March 1985, the median age of Hispanic women in the U.S. was 34.4 years, compared with 40.2 years for all women in the general population, according to "Women of Hispanic Origin in the United States Labor Force," a publication of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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6/9/86

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A NEWS SUMMARY
FOR HISPANICS

from the
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of Information,
and Public Affairs
Washington, D.C.
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Week of June 9, 1986

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REGIONAL INFORMATION OFFICES

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Alaska
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Washington

Week of June 9, 1986

FRED AZUA NAMED DEPUTY WITH FEDERAL
PENSION PROGRAM OFFICE IN LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES --Fred Azua has been named deputy area administrator with the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration (PWBA) office here, the U.S. Labor Department announced.

Azua will assist in the administration and enforcement of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA), which regulates pension and other benefit programs offered by private employers.

The Los Angeles office has jurisdiction over southern California, Arizona and Hawaii.

Azua, a native of New York City and a long-time resident of San Juan, P.R., has been in Washington, D.C., for the past eight years, serving most recently as regional coordinator in the Office of Enforcement. In this capacity he has helped cordinate enforcement activities for each of PWBA's regional and area offices across the country.

Azua joined the Labor Department in 1967 as a GS-5 investigator with the Labor-Management Services Administration (LMSA) office in San Juan, P.R.

He also served in a supervisory position with the LMSA New Orleans area office for some two years before coming to Washington, D.C., in 1978.

Azua is a graduate of the University of Puerto Rico in San Juan where he earned his Bachelor of Business Administration in 1965 and his Doctor of Laws degree in 1975, the latter by enrolling in work-related evening courses.

Azua served in the Army from 1965 to 1967.

While accepting increasingly responsible positions leading to a managerial and supervisory position at the GM-14 level, Azua has also been active in community affairs.

During his presidency of the Key Center PTA in Springfield, Va., a suburb of Washington, D.C., a recreational facility for the multiply handicapped was built at Key Center. The center, believed to be the first of its kind in this area, was built over a 48-hour weeked with volunteers and donations from community area organizations, businesses and individuals. The center was formally dedicated in November 1982.

Azua and his wife also served as Spanish language translators at Key Ceter.

In 1985, Azua was chairman of the Fairfax County Advisory Commission for Exceptinal Children, an advisory group which makes recommendations on educational programs for the handicapped.

He is also a past president of the Labor Department's Hispanic American Cultural Effort (HACE).

Azua and his wife, the former Dhalma Mestres of San Juan, P.R., have two children, Alex, 11, and Stephanie, 3.

# # #

READEX FICHE best copy available

Week of June 9, 1986

SPANISH LANGUAGE POSTER DESCRIBES
FEDERAL JOB SAFETY AND HEALTH LAW

WASHINGTON -- A new Spanish language poster that describes the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 is now available, the U. S. Department of Labor announced.

The new poster coincides with the celebration this month, June 15 - 21, of "National Safety in the Workplace Week," sponsored by the American Society of Safety Engineers and the Associated General Contractors in cooperation with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

The OSH Act, signed on Dec. 29, 1970, is designed to assure so far as possible safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women in the nation's workplaces.

The poster explains the role and responsibilities of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the federal agency which enforces the job safety and health act.

Under the act, employers have the general duty of providing their workers employment and a place of employment free from recognized hazards to safety and health, and must comply with OSHA standards.

Employees, too, must comply with standards and with job safety and health rules and regulations applying to their own conduct.

The poster also covers such issues as voluntary compliance programs, inspections by OSHA compliance officers, citations and fines for safety violations.

Employers are requested to display the poster on a bulletin board accessible to their employees.

For additional information regrding the act, copies of the poster, or other matters relating to OSHA, individuals may contact the nearest OSHA regional office in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Kansas City, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco or Seattle. Telephone numbers and addresses may be found under "U.S. Government, Department of Labor" telephone listings.

# # #

Week of June 9, 1986

PAULA V. SMITH IS NEW
WAGE AND HOUR ADMINISTRATOR

WASHINGTON -- Secretary of Labor William E. Brock has sworn in Paula V. Smith as the 15th wage and hour administrator in the U.S. Labor Department.

She will be responsible for enforcing the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act as well as various federal wage and hour laws under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). The FLSA sets minimum wage, overtime pay, child labor and record-keeping standards. She will also be responsible for enforcement of the Service Contract Act and the Davis-Bacon Act.

The Wage-Hour Division is part of the department's Employment Standards Administration.

Before joining the Labor Department, Mrs. Smith served in the governor's cabinet as the Director of the Missouri State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. She was also the manager of professional training and development for Trans World Airlines, Inc. (TWA). She was associated with TWA for over 20 years, rising through the ranks from customer services specialist.

# # #

Week of June 9, 1986

BROCK ANNOUNCES $5.8 MILLION
TO AID DISLOCATED WORKERS

WASHINGTON -- Secretary of Labor William E. Brock announced a total of $5,848,414 in grants to aid dislocated workers, including Hispanics, who are unemployed due to layoffs and plant closings. The projects will be conducted in various locations in Wisconsin, Florida, Indiana, Maryland, Minnesota, and Oregon.

The funds are authorized under Title III of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) and will provide dislocated workers with re-training and other supportive services to re-enter the workforce.

"American workers permanently displaced from their jobs must not only seek new employment, but they must develop new skills," Brock said. "JTPA is designed to help these workers in acquiring the skills necessary to meet the demands of a changing labor market."

United Migrant Opportunity Services in Wisconsin will receive $80,982 to assist up to 47 drivers and warehouse workers dislocated from the Roundy's facility. The Kaukauna and Northern Lake Winnebago area is affected. The project will provide on-the-job and customized training, basic skills and vocational training, job club activities and job search assistance.

Florida's Brevard County Community College will receive $300,000 to assist up to 250 workers affected by layoffs relating to shuttle operations at the Kennedy Space Center. The project is primarily designed to provide job search and placement services.

The Indiana Office of Occupational Development will receive $1,000,000 to assist up to 550 former steelworkers in Howard and surrounding counties, including the city of Kokomo. The funds will provide classroom and on-the-job training to workers laid off from Continental Steel. Additional services include basic education and job search and placement assistance.

Maryland's Department of Employment and Training will receive $250,000 to assist up to 650 workers laid off from Black and Decker (Hempstead facility in Carroll County). The Black and Decker Employee Assistance Center Project will provide remedial and vocational education, retraining assistance, classroom and on-the-job training, counseling, job search workshops, job clubs and other supportive services.

The Jobs for Families project operated by the Employment Action Center and the Arrowhead Economic Opportunity Center in Minnesota will receive $200,000 to assist up to 105 dislocated miners. The areas affected are Aitkin, Carlton, Cook, Itaska, Koochiching, Lake, St. Louis (excluding the city of Duluth), Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington counties. The project will provide relocation assistance, job search and related services.

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The State of Minnesota will receive $1,317,432 to assist up to 1,113 dislocated workers in basic manufacturing, electronics production and old-line service industries throughout the state. The Tri-Industry Dislocated Workers Proposal will identify the "hardest to serve" population within those industries and recommend specific services through state dislocated worker committees. Services include short-term vocational and on-the-job training.

The Executive Department (Intergovernmental Relations Division) of Oregon will receive $2,000,000 to assist up to 1,000 dislocated lumber and wood workers throughout the state. The funds will provide classroom, on-the-job and entrepreneurial training, job search assistance, counseling, placement services, skill upgrading and other supportive services.

Wisconsin's UAW Job Development and Training Corporation will receive $700,000 to assist up to 500 dislocated Allis-Chalmers-Siemens-Allis plant workers in Milwaukee. A worker transition center will be established to provide worker assessment, job workshops, counseling, on-the-job and classroom training and basic skills education.

The dislocated worker program aids workers who have been, or are about to be, laid off due to technological change, foreign competition or the permanent closing of a plant or facility. Training is also provided for workers who are unlikely to return to their previous industry or occupation, with little prospect for local employment or reemployment.

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Week of June 9, 1986

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The number of employed wage and salary workers who were members of unions or employee associations declined from 20.1 million to 17.0 million between 1980 and 1985, according to the U.S. Department of Labor.

# # #

Between 1980 and 1985 the number of employed wage and salary workers rose from 87.5 million to 94.5 million, according to the Labor Department's publication, Monthly Labor Review of May 1986.

# # #

Among the major industry groups, the transportation, communications, and public utilities industry had the highest proportion of union membership -- 37 percent, or 2.1 million members out of 5.7 million workers, according to the May issue of Monthly Labor Review, a publication of the U.S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# # #

Much union membership is concentrated in three major industry groups according to the Monthly Labor Review of the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics: The public sector accounted for 33.8 percent of all employed union members; manufacturing for 29.4 percent; and transportation, communications and public utilities for 12.5 percent. Although these groups accounted for three-fourths of union membership, they employed only 44 percent of the nation's wage and salary workers.

# # #

6/16/86

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A NEWS SUMMARY
FOR HISPANICS

from the
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of Information,
and Public Affairs
Washington, D.C.
20210

Week of June 16, 1986

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JOB CORPS TO ADD TRAINING PROGRAM
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Week of June 16, 1986

HISPANIC EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
LITTLE CHANGED IN MAY, BLS REPORTS

WASHINGTON -- The unemployment rate for Hispanics was 11.0 percent in May, little changed from the previous month's rate of 10.4 percent, the U.S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The jobless rate for Hispanics was lower than for blacks, 14.8 percent, but higher than for whites, 6.2 percent.

Nationwide, BLS reported that employment and unemployment both rose slightly in May. The overall unemployment rate and the rate for civilian workers each moved up two-tenths of a percentage point over the month to 7.2 and 7.3 percent, respectively.

The number of nonagricultural payroll jobs--as measured by the monthly survey of business establishments--edged up by 150,000 to 99.9 million, continuing the pattern of moderate but steady advances which has characterized the past year and a half. Total civilian employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--has also increased moderately over this period. (Establishment survey data have been revised to reflect annual benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors; see note on "revisions.")

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The civilian worker unemployment rate edged up 0.2 percentage point to 7.3 percent in May, after seasonal adjustment. Despite the small increase, the jobless rate has shown no definitive trend thus far in 1986, after exhibiting mild improvement in the second half of last year. The number of unemployed persons rose by 210,000 to nearly 8.6 million, with all of the increase occurring among adult men. The unemployment rate for adult men increased from 6.0 to 6.4 percent over the month; it had averaged 6.0 percent since mid-1985. Jobless rates for adult women (6.5 percent), teenagers (19.0 percent), whites (6.2 percent), blacks (14.8 percent), and Hispanics (11.0 percent) all showed little or no change from April.

The May increase in unemployment occurred both among persons on layoff and those who lost their last job and do not expect recall; these increases were only partially offset by a decline in the number of persons who voluntarily left their jobs. The rise in unemployment was distributed throughout all of the duration categories, so that both measures of average duration of unemployment--the mean and the median--were little changed in May, at 14.4 and 6.6 weeks, respectively.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Civilian employment, at 109.1 million in May, was up slightly over the month, after seasonal adjustment. All of the gain occurred among adult women. The proportion of the civilian population with jobs, which has been

more

at very high levels, edged up to 60.5 percent. The employment-population ratio for adult women increased sharply to 51.8 percent, the highest level ever recorded.

The civilian labor force grew by 430,000 to 117.7 million in May. This was nearly 2 million higher than a year earlier (after allowance is made for revisions in the underlying population estimates that were introduced in January). The civilian labor force participation rate also increased over the month, reaching a record-high 65.3 percent.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

The number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls rose slightly in May to 99.9 million, after seasonal adjustment. Continued job expansion in the service-producing sector was partially offset by declines within the goods-producing sector. Over-the-month increases occurred in just under half of the industries in the BLS index of diffusion.

Employment in the service-producing sector rose by 200,000 in May, half of which was in the services industry. Business and health services, the two largest components of that division, posted sizable gains. Finance, insurance, and real estate employment rose by about 30,000, reflecting low interest rates and a strong housing market. Retail trade recorded a 45,000 increase, much of it in eating and drinking places. Employment levels were little changed for government, wholesale trade, and transportation and public utilities.

In the goods-producing sector, the number of jobs in the oil and gas extraction component of mining declined almost 30,000 over the month and has fallen by 100,000 so far this year. Manufacturing continued its downward trend, posting an over-the-month decline of 40,000 jobs, mostly in the durable goods industries. Employment in the motor vehicle and equipment industry accounted for about half of the decline in durable goods, falling by 15,000. This industry has lost 50,000 jobs since early 1985. Small decreases also continued in the other four major metal and metal-using industries. Total manufacturing employment was down by 115,000 over the past year and 300,000 since its post-recession high reached in August 1984. Construction employment edged up in May after a very large jump in the previous month.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

Average weekly hours for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls edged down 0.1 hour to 34.7 hours in May, after seasonal adjustment. The manufacturing workweek also declined 0.1 hour to 40.6 hours, still a fairly high level. Factory overtime, at 3.4 hours, has remained unchanged since February.

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls was unchanged in May at 117.7 (1977=100), after seasonal adjustment, and has changed little so far this year. The slow over-the-month job growth was essentially offset by the slight hours decline. As a result of the dropoff in the oil and gas extraction component, the mining index continued its rapid fall with a decrease of 6.5 percent.

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings rose 0.3 percent, and weekly earnings were about unchanged, after seasonal adjustment. Prior to seasonal adjustment, both average hourly and weekly earnings remained at $8.72 and $302.58, respectively. Over the past year, hourly earnings rose 21 cents, and weekly earnings were up $5.58.

The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 168.8 (1977=100) in May, seasonally adjusted, an increase of 0.2 percent from April. For the 12 months ended in May, the increase was 2.6 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in manufacturing overtime and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI increased 1.4 percent over the 12-month period ended in April.

Revisions in the Establishment Survey Data

In accordance with usual practice, the establishment survey data published in this release have been revised to reflect complete counts of employment (benchmarks), derived principally from unemployment insurance tax records for the first quarter of 1985, plus preliminary counts from the same source for the second and third quarters. In addition, new seasonal adjustment factors have been calculated, and all seasonally adjusted series have been revised to take account of the experience through March 1986.

As a result of these changes, establishment data series have been revised from April 1984 forward, and seasonally adjusted series have been revised back to January 1981. The June 1986 issue of Employment and Earnings will contain a discussion of the effects of the benchmark, seasonal adjustment factors for use in the ensuing 12-month period, and revised data for all regularly published tables containing national establishment survey data on employment, hours, and earnings. All of the revised historical series will be published in a special supplement to Employment and Earnings, which is expected to be issued in about a month. This supplement, when combined with the historical volume, Employment, Hours, and Earnings, United States, 1909-84, Bulletin 1312-12, will comprise the full historical series on national data from the establishment survey.

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HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	May 1985	Apr. 1986	May 1986	May 1985	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1986
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	153,489	155,122	155,236	153,489	154,784	154,889	155,005	155,122	155,236
Civilian labor force	99,441	100,528	101,202	99,771	100,961	101,232	101,248	101,249	101,515
Participation rate	64.8	64.8	65.2	65.0	65.2	65.4	65.3	65.3	65.4
Employed	93,511	94,533	95,142	93,574	95,165	94,803	94,958	95,081	95,180
Employment-population ratio[2]	60.9	60.9	61.3	61.0	61.5	61.2	61.3	61.3	61.3
Unemployed	5,930	5,996	6,060	6,197	5,796	6,429	6,290	6,168	6,335
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.7	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.2
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	52,824	53,279	53,497	52,877	53,603	53,598	53,613	53,504	53,548
Participation rate	78.5	78.1	78.3	78.6	78.7	78.6	78.6	78.4	78.4
Employed	50,198	50,413	50,689	50,114	50,944	50,691	50,665	50,717	50,588
Employment-population ratio[2]	74.6	73.9	74.2	74.5	74.8	74.4	74.3	74.3	74.1
Unemployed	2,626	2,867	2,809	2,763	2,659	2,906	2,948	2,786	2,960
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.5
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	39,934	40,796	41,004	39,978	40,691	40,698	40,750	40,808	41,040
Participation rate	53.8	54.4	54.6	53.8	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.7
Employed	37,684	38,682	38,814	37,648	38,546	38,298	38,407	38,566	38,775
Employment-population ratio[2]	50.7	51.6	51.7	50.7	51.5	51.1	51.3	51.4	51.7
Unemployed	2,251	2,114	2,190	2,330	2,145	2,401	2,343	2,242	2,265
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.8	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,682	6,453	6,700	6,916	6,667	6,936	6,885	6,937	6,927
Participation rate	56.2	54.3	56.4	58.1	56.2	58.5	58.1	58.4	58.3
Employed	5,629	5,438	5,639	5,812	5,675	5,814	5,886	5,797	5,817
Employment-population ratio[2]	47.3	45.8	47.5	48.9	47.8	49.0	49.6	48.8	49.0
Unemployed	1,053	1,015	1,061	1,104	992	1,122	999	1,140	1,110
Unemployment rate	15.8	15.7	15.8	16.0	14.9	16.2	14.5	16.4	16.0
Men	15.3	16.3	15.9	16.7	14.7	16.5	15.3	17.2	17.3
Women	16.2	15.1	15.8	15.1	15.1	15.8	13.7	15.6	14.7
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	19,620	19,916	19,943	19,620	19,837	19,863	19,889	19,916	19,943
Civilian labor force	12,301	12,579	12,713	12,372	12,548	12,545	12,656	12,740	12,781
Participation rate	62.7	63.2	63.7	63.1	63.3	63.2	63.6	64.0	64.1
Employed	10,447	10,737	10,872	10,466	10,737	10,690	10,791	10,856	10,889
Employment-population ratio[2]	53.2	53.9	54.5	53.3	54.1	53.8	54.3	54.5	54.6
Unemployed	1,854	1,842	1,840	1,906	1,810	1,855	1,865	1,884	1,892
Unemployment rate	15.1	14.6	14.5	15.4	14.4	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.8
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,735	5,890	5,938	5,754	5,887	5,858	5,913	5,916	5,956
Participation rate	74.4	74.8	75.3	74.6	75.1	74.6	75.2	75.1	75.5
Employed	4,974	5,098	5,189	4,985	5,142	5,081	5,169	5,170	5,199
Employment-population ratio[2]	64.5	64.8	65.8	64.6	65.6	64.7	65.7	65.7	65.9
Unemployed	761	792	749	769	745	778	744	746	757
Unemployment rate	13.3	13.4	12.6	13.4	12.7	13.3	12.6	12.	12.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,705	5,839	5,896	5,709	5,762	5,776	5,791	5,875	5,897
Participation rate	58.5	58.9	59.4	58.6	58.4	58.5	58.5	59.3	59.4
Employed	4,944	5,135	5,146	4,939	5,074	5,054	5,087	5,140	5,141
Employment-population ratio[2]	50.7	51.8	51.9	50.7	51.5	51.2	51.4	51.9	51.8
Unemployed	762	703	750	770	689	722	704	735	756
Unemployment rate	13.3	12.0	12.7	13.5	12.0	12.5	12.2	12.5	12.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	860	850	879	909	898	911	951	949	928
Participation rate	39.8	39.8	41.2	42.1	42.0	42.6	44.5	44.4	43.5
Employed	529	504	537	542	522	555	535	545	549
Employment-population ratio[2]	24.5	23.6	25.2	25.1	24.4	26.0	25.1	25.5	25.7
Unemployed	331	346	342	367	376	356	416	404	379
Unemployment rate	38.5	40.7	38.9	40.4	41.9	39.1	43.7	42.6	40.8
Men	37.0	38.6	38.5	39.3	41.3	38.7	44.1	41.4	40.8
Women	40.2	42.9	39.4	41.5	42.4	39.5	43.4	43.8	40.8
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,862	12,255	12,290	11,862	12,148	12,184	12,219	12,255	12,290
Civilian labor force	7,556	7,906	7,925	7,616	7,787	7,943	7,920	7,975	8,002
Participation rate	63.7	64.5	64.5	64.2	64.1	65.2	64.8	65.1	65.1
Employed	6,788	7,115	7,095	6,806	6,998	6,969	7,105	7,144	7,123
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.2	58.1	57.7	57.4	57.6	57.2	58.2	58.3	58.0
Unemployed	768	791	830	810	789	974	815	832	878
Unemployment rate	10.2	10.0	10.5	10.6	10.1	12.3	10.3	10.4	11.0

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

# # #

Week of June 16, 1986

ESTIMATE OF HISPANIC POPULATION UP
DUE TO IMPROVED ESTIMATES, BLS REPORTS

WASHINGTON -- For the second year in a row, estimates of the Hispanic population have been adjusted upwards as a result of improved procedures, the U.S. Department of Labor said.

The figure for the Hispanic civilian population 16 and over was raised by 400,000 in January 1986.

Now a sample survey of households conducted monthly for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) by the Census Bureau incorporates explicit allowances for undocumented immigration and an increase in the estimate for legal emigrants since April 1980.

This change follows a revision made in January 1985, when procedural changes resulted in raising estimates for the Hispanic population 16 and over by 1.3 million.

According to the BLS report, "Employment in Perspective: Minority Workers" for the first quarter of 1986, the adjustments have had little effect on total, black or white population estimates.

But, the BLS publication notes, the effect for the Hispanic population was more pronounced; 1986 Hipanic labor force estimates are substantially higher than they would have been without the two adjustments.

Because of the magnitudes involved, BLS is revising many of its published series on the Hispanic labor force in order to provide a consistent set of data back to January 1980.

Requests for the revised series should be directed to: Division of Data Development and Users' Services, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C. 20212.

# # #

Week of June 16, 1986

ARAGON FINDS PRIDE, SATISFACTION
IN FEDERAL COMPLIANCE WORK

SEATTLE -- "I take great pride in my work and there is great satisfaction in it," is the way Zelma Aragon describes her job as a compliance officer with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Aragon has worked for the federal government for 25 years, most of them in Seattle. She has worked for the former Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Army and the Air Force. She also has worked in the Canal Zone.

For the past six years, she has dealt with a variety of wage and hour cases. She has visited commercial, industrial, agricultural and other business establishments to ensure compliance with the federal labor laws. Her annual work load, she says, is some 100 cases, 5 percent of them involving the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act.

In contrast, says Aragon, "about 95 percent of my workload at the Yakima area office involved migrant and seasonal farmworker cases and Spanish was most helpful in serving those workers."

The cases she dislikes most are those in which an employer "locks her out." That's the unpleasant side of a compliance officer's job, she confides.

"Sometimes an employer gets angry," she says. "And then I can't get in to finish auditing payrolls and checking for overtime violations." Eventually, she gets the job done after the employer realizes that the investigation is inevitable and authorized by law.

However, most employers are cooperative and comply with the laws, Aragon says.

She notes that some of the most frequent violations involve tipped employees, employers are allowed to credit portion of workers' tips toward the required minimum hourly wage. Much of her time is also spent on overtime violation.

Born near the Mexican border in Holtsville, Calif., Aragon attended school in Colorado Springs, Colo., married and moved to the Canal Zone. The mother of two and the grandmother of two, Aragon claims she is a homebody who enjoys numerous hobbies ranging from arts and crafts to advanced educational courses and home remodeling projects.

When asked how she copes with all the laws she must enforce, she exlaims calmly that she continuously reviews the laws to stay thoroughly familiar with them.

more

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# # #

Week of June 16, 1986

PROJECTS FOR DISADVANTAGED YOUTH
AND DISABLED ANNOUNCED BY SECRETARIES BROCK, BOWEN

WASHINGTON -- Two federal agencies have announced a joint working initiative totalling $8.13 million to promote the social and economic self-sufficiency of disadvantaged, youth and persons with severe disabilities.

Labor Secretary William E. Brock and Health and Human Services Secretary Otis R. Bowen, M.D., said their departments will join with several community organizations and private foundations to provide funding for over 76 innovative community and four state projects.

The four state projects are located in Arizona, Maine, Oklahoma and South Carolina. States with community projects are: California, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin. Two projects are headquartered in the District of Columbia. Additional project sites will be identified at a later date.

The projects will improve linkages between social services, education, training and jobs programs at the local level in order to help school dropouts, welfare recipients, teen parents and persons with developmental disabilities.

"Communication and coordination between agencies which serve the same segment of the population is minimal and often non-existent," Secretary Brock said. "This agreement is the first of its kind to help eliminate duplication, increase efficiency, and ultimately, lower the cost of our programs." Brock added that the federal government will take a leadership role in this effort but "the real job must be accomplished at the state and local level, where the population is actually being served."

Secretary Bowen said, "We must all work together in order to provide opportunities for disadvantaged persons to lead self-sufficient lives. This public/private partnership effort will help us test and replicate innovative programs to promote the self-sufficiency of both youth and disabled persons."

The announcement reflects a mutual commitment by the Department of Labor and the Department of Health and Human Services to improve coordination between federal agencies and promote public/private partnerships in order to maximize federal resources.

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HHS — DOL JOINT PROJECTS: A SUMMARY
Office of Human Development Coordinated Discretionary Projects for In-School Youth

TITLE	PROJECT ORGANIZATION AND CONTACT PERSON*	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	Total Federal Funding	Number of Persons Benefitting
. Replication of the Boston Compact	National Alliance of Business 1015 15th St.,N.W. Wash., D.C. 20005 * Steven Pines	Decreases truancy and reduces the dropout rate through an agreement between private sector employers and the school systems in five cities.	173,543	15,000
. Inner-City Centers for At-Risk Youth	Eisenhower Foundation 1125 "I"St., N.W. Suite 504 Wash., D.C. 20006 * Lynn A. Curtis	Provides remediation and employment opportunities for severely at-risk youth in residential settings in five inner city neighborhoods. (A 4 to 1 project.)	159,865	1,000
. New York City Boys Athletic League	New York City Boys Athletic League 1123 Broadway, Room 917 N.Y., N.Y. 10010 * Martha Golensky	The police athletic club will sponsor a special counseling remedial education program for at-risk youth.	73,529	200

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HHS — DOL JOINT PROJECTS: A SUMMARY

Office of Human Development Coordinated Discretionary Projects for In-School Youth

TITLE	PROJECT ORGANIZATION AND CONTACT PERSON*	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	Total Federal Funding	Number of Persons Benefitting
. Juvenile Awareness Program	Juvenile Awareness Program, Inc. 19 Lambson Lane New Castle, Delaware 19720 *Ozzie L. Hall, Jr.	A comprehensive service center to reduce gang violence by increasing education and employment opportunities.	162,500	140
. Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	Oneida Tribe of Indians P.O. Box 365 Oneida, Wisc. 54155 * Robert Christ-John	Will provide remedial education and employment opportunities through an adult/mentor program.	18,600	3,500
. YMCA Project in Manchester, New Hampshire	YMCA Manchester, New Hampshire 30 Mechanic St. Manchester, N.H. 03101 *Robert Turner	Provides an outward-bound-type remediation and counseling program to at-risk youth.	93,461	144

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HHS — DOL JOINT PROJECTS: A SUMMARY

Office of Human Development Coordinated Discretionary Projects for Dropouts

TITLE	PROJECT ORGANIZATION AND CONTACT PERSON*	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	Total Federal Funding	Number of Persons Benefitting
. Project Pride	Dept. of Administration 316 S. Second St. Springfield, Illinois 62762 * Steve Ford	Uses job behavior coaching and part-time employment to encourage economic self-sufficiency among AFDC recipients.	150,000	150
. Rural Opportunities Youth Integration Projects	Rural Opportunities Inc., N.Y. State Operation 339 E. Ave.,S. 305 Rochester,N.Y.14604 * Nyla Gaylord	Serves farmworker youth through academic assistance, labor market information support services and jobs.	100,000	120
. Youth Improvement Programs	Lake Flagher Private Industry Council P.O. Box 351 Daytona Beach, Florida 32015 * Laurence Tomasetti	Offers GED, work experience and job placement for youthful offenders.	100,000	50

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HHS -- DOL JOINT PROJECTS: A SUMMARY

Office of Human Development Coordinated Discretionary Projects for Dropouts

TITLE	PROJECT ORGANIZATION AND CONTACT PERSON*	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	Total Federal Funding	Number of Persons Benefitting
. Franchising The Operations Success Model	Human Resources Administration 250 Church St., Room 1233 N.Y.,N.Y. 10013 *	Intensive program to aid dropouts, particularly homeless youth in shelters and foster care through employability.	198,955	950
. Reaching for Education to End Poverty for Indian Teens	Crow Creek Sioux Tribe P.O. Box 657 Fort Thompson, S.D. 57339 * Marilyn Fleury	Uses adult mentors, alternative education and employability services to aid Indian teens.		200

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HHS -- DOL JOINT PROJECTS: A SUMMARY

Office of Human Development Coordinated Discretionary Projects for At-Risk Youth

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT ORGANIZATION	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	Total Federal Funding
National Issues Forums Forum Sites and Contacts . Julie Zimet Leadership El Paso 10 Civic Center Plaza El Paso, Texas 79997 . Greg Hansen Salem-Keiser Public Schools 1309 Ferry Street, S.E. Salem Oregon 97301 . Jan Rivers South Carolina Dept. of Youth 1122 Lady Street P.O. Box 7367 Columbia, S.C. . Joyce Young Miami Valley Regional Training 117 South Main Street Dayton, Ohio 45402 . William Hoinacki Indiana University Foundation P.O. Box 1847 Bloomington, Ind. 47402	Kettering Foundation 5335 Far Hills Ave. Dayton, Ohio 45429 James C. Wilder	Will fund a series of forums across the country to develop community-wide responses to prepare school dropouts and other disadvanataged youth for social and economic self-sufficiency. These forums will benefit entire communities.	177,825

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HHS — DOL JOINT PROJECTS: A SUMMARY

Office of Human Development Coordinated Discretionary Projects for Services Integration

TITLE	PROJECT ORGANIZATION AND CONTACT PERSON*	BRIEF DESCRIPTION					
Service Integration Pilots	N/A	Four projects to develop better linkages between human services and employment and training programs.	Specific project breakouts and total funding are being determined.				
. Arizona Community Services Integration Projects	Arizona Department of Economic Security Division of Planning and Policy Development P.O. Box 6133 Phoenix, Arizona *Bruce Liggett	Will assist families in moving through the integrated system.					
. Maine Family Service Integration Demonstration	Maine Department of Human Services 200 Maine Street Lewiston, Maine 04240 * Douglas Hall	Targets teen parents in an attempt to improve service delivery.					
. Oklahoma Family-Oriented	State of Oklahoma Direct of Integrated Services Project Department of Human Services, Field Operations Divisions, P.O.Box 25352, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73125 * Donna Stahl	Focuses on increasing job placements for services integration.					

NOTICIAS DE LA SEMANA - 6/16/86
PROJECT P.7

HHS — DOL JOINT PROJECTS: A SUMMARY

Office of Human Development Coordinated Discretionary Projects for Services Integration

TITLE	PROJECT ORGANIZATION AND CONTACT PERSON*	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	Total Federal Funding	Number of Persons Benefitting
. South Carolina Human Services Integration Project	South Carolina Reorganization Commission 228 Solomon Blatt Building 1105 Rondell St. P.O. Box 11485 Columbia, South Carolina 29201 * Philip Grose	Will increase a consolidated human and health service system that will focus on economic self-sufficiency for clients.		

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HHS — DOL JOINT PROJECTS: A SUMMARY

Office of Human Development and Administration on the Developmentally Disabled Joint Projects

TITLE	PROJECT ORGANIZATION AND CONTACT PERSON*	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	Total Federal Funding	Number of Persons Benefitting
. Hotel Employment Project for Persons with Developmental Disabilities	Disabilities Unlimited 12448 Rivoss Avenue Downey, California 90242 * Charlotte Burrell	A cooperative venture with Holiday Inns in 3 southern California counties to provide employment in the hotels.	151,288	100
. Private Sector Marketing Strategies to Increase Supported Employment Opportunities for the Severely Developmentally Disabled	Dept. of Resources and Economic Development, State of New Hampshire Prescott Park 105 Loudon Road Concord, N.H. 03331 * John Flanders	Aims to stimulate extensive private sector support and participation in addressing the employment needs of persons with service developmental disabilities by testing four models.	186,500	50

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NOTICIAS DE LA SEMANA 6/16/86
PROJECT P. 9

HHS -- DOL JOINT PROJECTS: A SUMMARY

Office of Human Development Coordinated Discretionary Projects for Teen Parents

TITLE	PROJECT ORGANIZATION AND CONTACT PERSON*	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	Total Federal Funding	Number of Persons Benefitting
. Teen Parent Center Self-Sufficiency Project	Teen Parent Center Baton Rouge, Louisiana P.O. Box 94095 Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804 * Eleanor Shirley	Focuses on the use of alternative education and an employment internship component to prevent teen parents from dropping out of school.	174,010	750
. New Chance: A National Demonstration for Teenage Mothers	Manpower Demonstration Administration Three Park Avenue New York, New York 10016 * Barbara Blum	A five-city project designed to help teenage mothers who are high school dropouts by working through PICs to increase employability skills; support from the Ford Foundation .	150,000	400

* We are currently working with HHS Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs to fund a number of additional teen parent centers.

-more-

HHS — DOL JOINT PROJECTS: A SUMMARY

Office of Human Development and Administration on the Developmentally Disabled Joint Projects

TITLE	PROJECT ORGANIZATION AND CONTACT PERSON*	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	Total Federal Funding	Number of Persons Benefitting
• Montana Employment Project for Persons with Developmental Disabilities	Montana DD Planning and Advisory Council 25 South Ewing Room 506 Helena, Montana 59602 * Clyde Muirheid	To provide training and technical assistance to local service providers and employers for enhancing employment assistance.	98,040	2,000
• Tennessee Initiative in Employment	Department of Retardation 505 Deaderick St. Nashville, Tennessee 37219-5393 * James G. Foshee	Seeks to increase interagency collaboration and planning between 10 statewide agencies and organizations.	56,268	450

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HHS -- DOL JOINT PROJECTS: A SUMMARY

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation -- Conference on The Needs of Teen Fathers

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT ORGANIZATION	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
Teenage Fathers and Economic Self-Sufficiency	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE/HHS)	To define research and policy issues regarding young males and the problem of teenage pregnancy. Activity will culminate in Sept. meeting of Federal staff as well as experts in the field to develop long-range research policy agendas.

Week of June 19, 1986

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Summer Youth Employment Program gives economically disadvantaged youth job opportunities and related training and educational services during the summer months. States and local service delivery areas received a total of $824.6 million for the summer of 1984 and provided more than 753,000 summer jobs for disadvantaged youth, according to the Labor Department's Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1985.

# # #

The Job Corps Program provides a wide range of training, education and support, primarily in residential centers, for disadvantaged youth 16 to 21 years of age. The program is administered by the Labor Department's Employment and Training Administration.

# # #

The Job Corps program operated 107 training centers during the period July 1984 to June 1985 at a cost of $587 million, according to the Labor Department's Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1985.

# # #

The majority of Job Corps Centers are residential, but a number of centers have combined residential and nonresidential programs. Enrollees in nonresidential programs participate in the center's training and programs, but reside at home. The Job Corps program is administered by the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Labor Department.

# # #

6/23/86

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A NEWS SUMMARY
FOR HISPANICS

from the
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of Information,
and Public Affairs
Washington, D.C.
20210

WEEK OF JUNE 23, 1986

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REGIONAL INFORMATION OFFICES

The U.S. Department of Labor operates through 10 regional offices located in major cities across the country. If you want a local angle on a news or feature story provided through this service--or have a direct news inquiry--you may contact one of the offices listed below. This listing includes the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the Public Information Directors and the states in their regions:

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Massachusetts
New Hampshire
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New York, NY 10036
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Week of June 23, 1986

GARCIA TO HEAD EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS
OFFICE IN DENVER REGION

DENVER -- Joe C. Garcia has been named to direct activities for the Labor Department's Employment Standards Administration (ESA) in the six-state Denver region.

Announcing his appointment, Susan R. Meisinger, deputy under secretary of labor for employment standards in Washington, D.C., said Garcia would assume his new position June 30. He succeeds Doyle L. Loveridge, who is retiring after 30 years of Labor Department service.

As ESA regional administrator, Garcia will be responsible for the agency's administration and enforcement of more than 90 federal labor laws -- including the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act -- in Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

"We are fortunate to have Joe Garcia available to head ESA programs in the Denver region," Deputy Under Secretary Meisinger said. "He has an outstanding management record and will be a tremendous asset to ESA."

Garcia has served as ESA regional administrator in Seattle for the past six years, where he was responsible for the agency's operations in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Alaska.

Before that he headed the Kansas City regional office of ESA's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs from the time of its reorganization in 1978. He was director of contract compliance for the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) western region, covering 18 states, before joining the Department of Labor.

Garcia worked his way up to the DOE regional directorship, starting as an equal opportunity specialist with the Atomic Energy Commission, which later became the Energy Research and Development Administration.

His experience also includes four years in the U.S. Navy, a brief tenure with the U.S. Forest Service, and 13 years with Sandia Laboratories.

The Cerillos, N.M., native received the B.S. degree in business administration from the University of Albuquerque. He also studied at the University of New Mexico and San Diego Junior College.

Garcia and his wife, the former Bertha Silva of Monticello, N.M., have two married daughters, Odette Muehlmeyer and Agatha Wallace, both living in Albuquerque.

# # #

Week of June 23, 1986

RODRIGUEZ, INDUSTRIAL HYGIENIST,
HONORED BY U.S. LABOR DEPARTMENT

SYRACUSE, N.Y. -- Rafael Rodriguez, a chemical engineering graduate from the University of Puerto Rico at Mayaguez, has received the Labor Department's Distinguished Achievement Award.

Rodriguez is an industrial hygienist with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) area office at Syracuse. His award cites his "high professionalism" demonstrated in the investigations of all facilities producing or using methyl isocyanate (MIC) in the United States, and his work on a report listing recommendations to chemical manufacturers on ways to avoid disasters such as that which occurred in Bhopal, India.

Rodriguez joined the OSHA area office in San Juan, P.R., in 1974 as an industrial hygienist, transferring to the Syracuse OSHA office in 1981.

As a supervisor, Rodriguez is primarily responsible for scheduling inspections of area work sites, reviewing compliance reports and providing technical assistance to the OSHA area director.

Before joining the Labor Department, he worked with Union Carbide in Puerto Rico for a year as a quality process engineer.

A native of San Juan, P.R., Rodriguez lives in Camillus, N.J.

# # #

Week of June 23, 1986

HISPANIC EMPLOYMENT UP BY 25 PERCENT
DURING PERIOD 1980-85, BLS REPORTS

WASHINGTON -- A Labor Department report on employment of minority workers shows that since 1980 Hispanics have become a growing presence in the U.S. Labor force.

Hispanic employment rose by 25 percent during the period 1980 - 1985.

According to the report by the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, the approximately 12 million Hispanics in the United States in 1985 accounted for 6.6 percent of the total working age population, compared to 5.7 percent in 1980.

During the period 1980 - 1985, employment increased by about 7 percent for whites and 13 percent for blacks.

However, the report points out that the more rapid increase in the number of Hispanics employed stemmed entirely from rapid population growth; the proportion of Hispanics with jobs remained unchanged.

In contrast, the ratio of those employed as a percent of the population increased for both blacks and whites between 1980 and 1985.

The unemployment rate among Hispanics in 1985, averaging 10.5 percent, was little different from their unemployment rate in 1980.

The Hispanic unemployment rate has continued to remain higher than that for whites, but lower than that for blacks.

"Employment in Perspective: Minority Workers," is a quarterly report prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for this report are from the Current Population Survey, a sample survey of 59,500 U.S. households conducted monthly by the Census Bureau for BLS.

# # #

Week of June 23, 1986

PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES--MAY 1986

WASHINGTON -- The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods increased 0.6 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis from April to May, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported. During the first 4 months of 1986, in contrast, the index has registered an average monthly decline of 1.0 percent.

The index for intermediate materials, supplies and components continued to fall, although its 0.2 percent drop in May was much smaller than in any other month so far this year. Prices received by producers of crude goods climbed 2.3 percent over the month, following 4 months of steep declines.

Most of the turnaround in the Finished Goods Price Index in May was caused by an upturn in prices for finished energy goods. However, prices for energy goods continued to decline at the intermediate level.

Substantially higher food prices also contributed to the advance in the Finished Goods Price Index. The index for finished goods other than foods and energy continued to rise slightly—0.2 percent.

Although the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods rose 0.7 percent in May before seasonal adjustment to 289.0 (1967=100), it was still 1.7 percent lower in May 1986 than in May 1985. During the same period, food prices increased 2.0 percent, the index for energy goods plunged 28.6 percent, consumer goods other than foods and energy rose 2.5 percent, and capital equipment prices moved up 1.8 percent. Prices received by producers of intermediate goods were 4.1 percent lower than in May 1985, and the crude materials index decreased 9.8 percent.

# # #

Week of June 23, 1986

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Women accounted for nearly 44 percent of all persons in the civilian labor force in 1984 compared with 40 percent in 1975, according to a fact sheet published by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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From 1975 through 1984, the United States civilian labor force grew by 21 percent. Women contributed more than 62 percent of the total growth as their numbers rose from 37 million to 50 million, according to a fact sheet published by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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In 1983 more than 1 out of 3 families maintained by a woman was poor, compared with 1 out of 13 other types of families, according to a fact sheet published by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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A significant change for women has been the increased movement into executive, administrative, and managerial occupations. In 1975 women constituted only 22 percent of this group, and by 1984 that share had risen to 34 percent, according to a fact sheet published by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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